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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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LENINGRAD: SOLOVYEV ADDRESSES CITY, OBLAST AKTIV

PM071401 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 85 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report of speech by Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, under the general heading: "Meeting of Leningrad City and Oblast Party-Economic Aktiv: Important Tasks of Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress"]

[Text] The results of the CPSU Central Committee conference on accelerating scientific progress and the tasks facing the Leningrad party organization have been discussed at a meeting of the Leningrad city and oblast party-economic aktiv. It was held at the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Political Education Center yesterday.

The report was delivered by Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad party obkom.

Comrade Yu.F. Solovyev's Report

Comrades!

Our country has entered a crucial period. The 11th 5-Year Plan is nearing its end. The Communist Party is approaching its next supreme forum.

Relying on the experience of socialist building, the Soviet economy's achievements, and a scientific approach to the formulation of the CPSU's strategy for the future, the CPSU Central Committee April plenum equipped the party and people with a detailed program of action for accelerating our society's socioeconomic development.

There has been the broadest partywide and nationwide response to the provisions and conclusions of the constructive report, imbued with a sense of innovation, entitled "A Fundamental Question of the Party's Economic Policy," which was delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the recent conference on problems of scientific and technical progress held at the Central Committee.

The conference's realistic assessment of the present state of the economy and the scientifically validated concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic

development on the basis of introducing the achievements of science and technology, further strengthening the national economy's material and technical base, and improving management and the economic mechanism have received the full support of communists and all the soviet people.

The consistent implementation of the tasks put forward at the conference, the economy's transfer to the path of intensification, and the wide-scale use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress must be subordinated to the main aim of increasing Soviet people's well-being and strengthening the country's economic and defense might.

It has been pointed out that all these questions should occupy a central position in the approaching party report and election meetings and conferences and should be the pivot of organizational, political, and economic work at all levels.

The party highlights the radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress as the main strategic lever for intensifying the national economy and making best use of the accumulated potential.

The CPSU Central Committee gave further support to the Leningrad party organization's work on transferring the economy to the path of intensive development.

We must all clearly realize that this is a great act of confidence and, at the same time, a tremendous responsibility placed on Leningraders for implementing the territorial-sectorial program "Intensification-90", which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

Now that work on the Basic Guidelines of economic and social development and the 5-year plan is ending, we must be guided at all levels by the CPSU Central Committee's principled directive to increase labor productivity by at least 100-150 percent by the year 2000, to reduce the proportion of manual work in the production sphere to 15-20 percent, to reduce the national economy's energy-intensiveness by at least 40 percent and metals-intensiveness by almost 50 percent, to eliminate the tendency toward reducing the return on capital, and to improve output quality. Furthermore, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo stressed, these figures should be regarded as a minimum.

It must be said that the ultimate goals of the "Intensification-90" program, which embraces all spheres of Leningrad's economy, are basically in accordance with those guidelines.

Hence the most important task of party gorkom and raykoms and soviet and economic organs is to steadily and consistently implement the program's stages and targets, viewing them as the indispensable basis of accelerated economic growth.

The main task now is to seek out and bring into operation all reserves for increasing production efficiency and output quality.

In this connection it should be noted that in a number of sectors and rayons the existing measures and scale of introduction of innovations do not ensure that the targets set by the program will be attained. The deadline for the implementation of certain major measures is being unjustifiably extended and will not produce any significant return even in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

All our cadres must now clearly understand the vital need to urgently redirect each enterprise toward the path of intensive development. Such is the requirement of the party and command of the present stage that our society is living through.

We must clearly realize that there will be no return to the old methods of economic management, that they are obsolete. Now, as the CPSU Central Committee July (1985) Plenum noted, each leader in essence is having his ability to keep pace with the times tested, and this will be a most important criterion for assessing his professional and political qualities.

It is well known that the return on capital investments in modernization is approximately twice as high as in new construction. But as practice shows, only a comprehensive approach to its implementation ensures the success of the cause. And for that it is important to be well aware of the starting point--to have a realistic assessment of what we now possess and of the targets that we plan to achieve in the future. It is not just any renewal of production that we need but the kind that is accompanied by the introduction of the most advanced equipment and which gives the highest economic and social effect.

This is particularly important now when, in accordance with the party's guidelines, it is a question not simply of increasing the growth rate of the economy but of the new quality of our development: rapid advance in strategically important areas, structural reorganization in production, and a transition to intensification and to efficient forms of management.

The work ahead is great and complex. During the certification that is being carried out in industrial enterprises it has become clear, for example, that a considerable number of existing work stations are not being used because of their low efficiency. At the same time, retooling, rationalization, and the elimination of inefficient or redundant work stations are progressing unacceptably slowly. That, in turn, slows the rate of renewal of active assets and has an adverse effect on the whole economy. The situation is aggravated still further by the fact that the level of manual labor remains very high.

It must be said bluntly that many party gorkoms and raykoms have become reconciled and accustomed to manifestations of such mismanagement, are clearly not enhancing sufficiently the role of councils for economic and social development and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the resolution of urgent production questions, and are not exacting enough toward leaders of main sectors for ensuring an up-to-date technical policy at enterprises and in sectors.

In that connection I shall cite the following example. The outline prepared by the Leningradskiy institute [expansion unknown: possibly Leningrad State Institute for Planning in the Power Industry] for developing Leningrad's power industry enterprises provides for an increase of labor productivity of just 18 percent in the 12th 5-Year Plan and an increase in production volumes of around R87 million, yet it is planning at the same time to spend over R200 million on capital investments. This approach, comrades, is not just old-fashioned, it is archaic. We cannot accept it. One cause of this situation is a lack of communication between planners and technologists and a lack of responsibility for the technical standard of plans, particularly their technological component.

Clearly, the Dzerzhinskiy party raykom must examine the situation which has arisen objectively and be more exacting toward economic leaders and party committees of main institutes for studying in greater depth questions of accelerating technical progress at the sector's enterprises.

A most important area of the retooling of production is in the introduction of resource-saving and waste-free technologies and structures.

The "energy" and "metal" regional-sectoral programs have been formulated and are in operation here. It is envisaged, in particular, to sharply expand the use of progressive production processes for the manufacture of castings, the rational cutting of rolled metal, and the use of polymers and bimetallic materials and to reduce the proportion of rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals used in machine-building alone by 18 percent and 9 percent respectively.

We have good experience of resolving these tasks. For example, the Elektrosila association consistently secures its entire increase in production without increasing its rolled metal consumption. Year after year the Volkhovskiy aluminum plant uses fuel and energy resources, and particularly secondary heat, with increasing efficiency.

This experience has received some support and dissemination among Leningrad enterprises. But only some, and not universal support. For example, various industrial waste products including quartz sand, phosphogypsum, ash, slag, chemicals, and complex compounds are still not being used. Each year a large quantity of timber is either burned or dumped, and thousands of tons of commercial waste metals are melted down. As investigation has shown, only one enterprise in five in Leningrad city and oblast has undertaken the classification of waste products.

However, there are a number of specialized organizations designed to resolve these questions: they include Lenvtorsyrye, Vtorchermet, Lenvtortsvetmet, Spetstrains, the Leningrad Oblast Potrebsoyuz, and a number of others.

After examining the tasks of improving the use of secondary resources, the CPSU Obkom Bureau instructed the planning commissions of Leningrad Obliskpolkom and Gorispolkom to head the work of formulating the regional "secondary resources" program in conjunction with USSR Gosstrib's main territorial administration. But there have been virtually no positive changes, and the

creation of the program has been unjustifiably delayed. The party obkom will return to this question in the very near future and will make strict demands on those guilty of being slow to resolve this important state problems.

The tasks of intensifying machine-building's leading role in the retooling of all sectors of the country's national economy occupied a major part of the CPSU Central Committee conference. These questions are of special significance to Leningrad since machine-building and metal-working make up almost one-half of the total volume of industrial production here.

Unfortunately, in recent years the growth rate of this key sector has begun to slacken noticeably. Furthermore, a number of machine-building enterprises are not fulfilling the current 5-year plan targets in the production of such major types of equipment as steam, gas, and hydraulic turbines, generators, large electrical machinery, diesels, metal-cutting machine tools, and so forth.

There are several causes of this situation, but the main one is that modernization at enterprises in this sector is, too slow and inconsistent. And it is clearly no coincidence that in the current 5-year plan, even in machine building and metalworking, the return on capital has begun to fall and the disproportion between the number of jobs created and manpower available is growing.

The existing product specialization of machine operating subunits--a specialization which envisages independent, self-contained production units--is having an adverse effect on reducing the efficient use of equipment.

Such a situation promotes the development in leaders of a narrow departmental way of thinking and produces a desire to have their own instrument and repair base and a stock of equipment to meet every contingency, so to speak.

All this demonstrates that the potential for deepening specialization among sectors, within sectors, and within firms has still not been fully used.

Departmental disunity often slows down the solution of tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress. For example, the lack of the appropriate coordination in the activity of the Ya.M. Sverdlov machine-building association, the Ilich precision tool-making association, the "Leningradskiy Elektromekhanicheskiy Zavod," and the Central scientific research institute of robotics and industrial cybernetics has been slowing down the creation of new highly reliable and competitive generations of metalworking equipment.

We expect an active stance to be taken in the solution of these questions by our territorial planning organs, the USSR Academy of Sciences' Leningrad scientific center, and all economic science.

Planning commissions, main sector institutes, and sections of the Leningrad party obkom and gorkom must accelerate practical work in the sphere of integrating science and production and, together with ministries and departments, implement proposals on the creation of science and production complexes and associations.

It is common knowledge that the most accurate and generalizing indicator of scientific and technical progress and of labor standards and discipline is the quality and reliability of output and its competitiveness in the world market.

In comparison with 1980 the production of top-quality goods has increased 22 percent here. However, we are still lagging behind the all-union level--for which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev rightly criticized us in his speech at the Smolnyy Institute. The task posed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--to make all the industrial output produced in Leningrad city and oblast competitive in the world market--requires a radical change of attitude on the part of party, soviet, and economic organs to this very important statewide problem.

The poor-quality output produced by such associations as "Prodmash," "Skorokhod," "Gatchinselmash," and the steel rolling plant--output which has long been criticized--can only be explained by the lack of attention and unsatisfactory attitude of economic leaders to questions of improving the technical standard of goods.

It is absolutely intolerable that the proportion of top-quality output, both within the total volume of marketable output and the volume subject to certification, should be considerably below the corresponding indicators of sectors as a whole, as has been the case at the Leningrad enterprises of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, and the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances.

The main reserve for producing high-quality competitive output is the creation of fundamentally new, highly efficient kinds of machinery, equipment, and instruments, with technical and economic characteristics exceeding the best world equivalents.

Ensuring a high level of scientific and technical studies is the most important task of main sector organizations, research institutes, and design bureau belonging to our city's leading machine-building and instrument-making associations.

To date, however, their studies have made poor use of the results of present-day research and the latest achievements of science and technology. Plans still often contain solutions which do not ensure the creation of improved equipment or technology. Shortcomings are often not eliminated until work has entered the mass production stage, which entails increased costs, reduces output quality, and disrupts the production rhythm.

A special role in the implementation of the "Intensification-90" territorial-sectoral program is assigned to output of the "Leningradskiy Elektromekhanicheskiy Zavod" production association. The output in question is digital program control equipment. Even though as a whole the association's collective has increased production of this very important output by over 50 percent

during the current 5-year plan and has increased the production of universal robot control systems by almost 200 percent, the equipment's reliability does not meet present-day demands.

In connection with the problem of improving output quality we should recall the Elektrosila association workers' initiative under the slogan "Ensure that each new item receives the State Seal of Quality." The venture was approved, but to date there have not been many specific practical steps aimed at implementing it. For example, the "Abrazivnyy Zavod 'Ilich'" association, which commissions research work of the main institute of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Abrasives and Grinding Science-and-Production Association, received the State Seal for only two out of nine newly assimilated articles in 1983. In 1984 the corresponding figure was only 1 out of 11, and of the 2 assimilated in the current year only 1 is planned for certification.

This also applies to certain types of articles produced by the "Kirovskiy Zavod" association, the "Petrodvortsovyy Chasovoy Zavod" association, and a number of others. The essence of this position may be expressed by saying that in the pursuit of instant profit the main aim--to create output superior to the best world models--is being overlooked.

We cannot be satisfied with such an approach to the solution of a very important political and economic task.

There can be only one requirement here: New developments, constructions, technology, and new articles must be at least as good as the best Soviet and foreign equivalents and, furthermore, those with long-term potential, not those that are going out of production.

A most important factor for increasing social production efficiency is the accelerated construction of production and social facilities on a modern technical basis.

It must be said bluntly that the present situation in this sphere does not ensure the implementation of targets for the retooling, expansion, and modernization of industrial and agricultural enterprises or the solution of existing social problems.

There has been virtually no buildup of capacities in the current 5-year plan by the Main Administration for construction in Western Regions, the Leningrad City Main Administration for the Construction of Engineering Installations, the Leningrad City Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction, such major trusts as "Severnergostroy," "Lenakademstroy," and "Lenelektroremstroy," and Leningrad subdivisions of the all-union Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work.

The management structure of construction production is improving too slowly. In Leningrad city and oblast there are now over 700 construction administrations and trust and 54 ministries and departments, approximately one-third of which are low-capacity, unprofitable, and have a low standard of labor organization and productivity.

The standard of construction production remains low. There are many construction sites today where you can see a lot of building structures and materials spoiled through carelessness. All these assets are put down to basic production or entered as above-norm waste, which in a number of organizations is considerably above the norm.

As for improving matters in capital construction, special emphasis should be laid on the significance of the accelerated retooling of this sector. That is the aim of the "Intensification-90" program, the implementation of whose measures will enable the construction industry to scale new heights.

However, one cannot fail to notice the fact that many lower-level subunits have hardly begun to implement the program.

Inertia is being shown on this issue by services of the Leningrad Gorispolkom, which has still not approved a program for intensifying the construction organizations under its jurisdiction.

It is necessary to put a resolute stop to that style of management and to be more exacting toward those people who make easy promises but do not back them up with specific, intensive work.

The task of planners, client enterprises, and construction organizations is to ensure that the production processes being introduced at new and modernized production units in the 12th 5-Year Plan ensure an increase in labor productivity of at least 100-200 percent.

The second point is that we must strive to ensure that at least 60-70 percent of the resources allocated are channeled into creating the active elements of fixed capital. Only then will we be able to confidently resolve the problems facing us.

The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government have recently adopted appropriate resolutions on all the key questions of capital construction. The task of construction and planning organizations, all clients, and economic, party, and Soviet organs is to ensure the consistent implementation of these important decisions.

The problem of concentrating capital investments in the key areas which determine production efficiency also remain topical for sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

Over R3 billion were allocated to developing Leningrad Oblast's agriculture in the 10th and current 5-year plans alone. Channeling these resources as a priority into carrying out the comprehensive mechanization of crop farming and stockraising and resolving such problems as land reclamation and the production of vegetables, milk, eggs, and poultry made it possible to increase labor productivity and the volume of agricultural output by almost 40 percent.

This considerably improved the supply of foodstuffs to the population of Leningrad city and oblast from local production.

Over R2 billion of capital investments will be channeled into this sector of Leningrad's economy in the 12th 5-Year Plan in accordance with the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution on further developing and increasing the efficiency of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. The use of those capital investments should ensure that the targets envisaged by the country's Food Program are reached.

Leningrad Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom must take all measures to ensure that these considerable resources are not squandered but are directed primarily into increasing crop yield and livestock productivity, introducing intensive crop cultivation techniques, improving selection and breeding work, and developing the output storage, transport, and processing base. It is important to ensure that full use is made of the accumulated experience, making it possible to obtain a high return from the resources invested.

This is the main task of the oblast agroindustrial association, the agricultural administration, and sovkhoz leaders. CPSU gorkoms and raykoms must strictly monitor the fulfillment of party guidelines on making efficient use of production potential.

I would particularly like to stress the importance of work aimed at mechanizing labor-intensive processes in agroindustrial complex sectors, above all in crop farming.

The VASKHNIL [V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences] department on the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in our oblast has enough scientific staff whose job it is to ensure progress in the sector. It also has a substantial material and technical base at its disposal, but instead of producing complete production processes and machine systems it has to date created only individual mechanisms which, furthermore, often prove to be poorly designed.

In other words, scientific subunits do not answer for the end result of their research and production workers, in turn, do not bear direct responsibility for economic management at the present-day level. Under these conditions the solution of the problem consists in ensuring a closer pooling of efforts on the part of scientists and practical workers and of directing them toward ensuring a high end result.

That is especially true since the work experience of the "Belogorka" science and production association for selection and crop cultivation set up in our oblast 5 years ago convincingly confirms that the integration of agrarian science and production achieves high results.

I think that questions of mechanization, the development of techniques, and the creation of machine systems would be most quickly resolved within a science and production association, which could be organized on the basis of the scientific research, planning, and technology institute for the mechanization and electrification of the agriculture of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. And the oblispolkom, in conjunction with the VASKHNIL department, must show proper persistence in this matter.

Improvement of management organizational structures must be directed toward a single objective: It is essential to ensure that an "Anti-cost economic mechanism"--to use Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's graphic expression--begins operating at full intensity, stimulating the economy's development and hitting negligent managers.

We also have quite a few people who like to receive additional resources and capital investment from the state but who give society less. Many enterprise leaders, while verbally campaigning for a multiple increase in labor productivity, remain committed in the drafts for the 1986 plan and the 12th 5-Year Plan to increase in personnel and new capital construction. There is no provision here for a significant improvement in the main indicators.

The planning commissions' stance on these issues must be more active and based on state interests. This involves collaboration with ministries and departments on questions of the placement and development of the region's production forces for the near and longer term, the deepening of territorial-sectoral and intersectoral specialization, and the enhancement of Leningrad enterprises' work efficiency as a whole.

In short, Comrades, at every level of management and in every area of our activity we must eliminate the practice whereby producers dictate to consumers and eradicate shortages of both the means of production and consumer items.

The achievement of the best end results and the fullest satisfaction of social needs must be the basic criterion in assessing the work of every labor collective. And the key to success, as was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee conference, lies in extensive development of the masses' initiative and in the variety and flexibility of socialist management methods.

Rapid progress in all areas of intensifying the economy is impossible without profound changes in party work, which is directly linked with the key factor in all changes--the human factor. It is clear that the front line in the battle for efficient production runs through the primary and shop-floor organizations. It is on their initiative, militancy, and principledness that success in this important matter in many respects depends.

Hence, the main guideline in party organizations' activity is that every measure be employed to achieve a breakthrough in cadres' thinking and attitudes at all levels, focusing their attention on what is most important, namely, scientific and technical progress.

Exactingness and, yet again, exactingness is what the prevailing situation now dictates to communists.

We can no longer dawdle or bide our time. There is no time now to warm up slowly: That has all been exhausted. We must only move forward, building up speed as we go, and that is how the party Central Committee expresses the task.

The forthcoming party report and election meetings and conferences must be actively used to these ends. Questions concerned with introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress in all sectors of Leningrad's economy, increasing every party member's contribution to the common cause, and sharply improving economic indicators must occupy a very important place in their conduct.

Communists' vanguard role today must be primarily expressed in exemplary fulfillment of duties and intolerance of shortcomings. And intolerance, I would add, of a constructive kind, which is designed to exert an active influence on one's team comrades and to mobilize them to eliminate everything that prevents good, productive work.

The party Central Committee constantly stresses that for party organs leadership of the economy means above all working with people, increasing cadres' competence and responsibility, and improving the style of their activity.

It is important to organize matters without delay in such a way as to ensure that reliable means for successfully implementing the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum decisions and the broad range of tasks to accelerate scientific and technical progress put forward by the party Central Committee are worked out in the shortest possible period.

In this connection the question of strengthening discipline, order, and organization and resolutely implementing the measures intended by the party and government to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism is of particular acuteness.

The absolute majority of Leningraders, like all Soviet people, wholly support the firm course taken by the party of combating this social evil. It is understood that the work will be difficult and long-term. And it is very important to impart the proper mood to it from the outset.

Ultimately it is a question of our society's spiritual health, its rate of economic and social progress, and its future. The essence of the question must be viewed from this standpoint.

It is particularly necessary to dwell on the problems of further improving cadre training and retraining. The adopted course of intensifying the economy makes new demands on this aspect of work. There has already been a certain restructuring in this area, but it is still too soon to rest on our laurels.

It is important that the entire range of measures taken by teaching establishments be clearly geared to the needs of national economic sectors and be able to react flexibly to the changes taking place in the country's economy and ensure the fulfillment of the social requirements of production.

Rectors and VUZ party committees must now make fuller use of the amassed experience of creating basic departments and their subsidiaries, deepening links with front-ranking industrial enterprises on the basis of direct creative contracts, and organizing the preliminary distribution of future specialists in advance.

There are examples of the successful resolution of these questions in virtually every teaching establishment. In this connection it is possible, for instance, to cite the experience of the V.I. Ulyanov (Lenin) Electronics Institute, the Shipbuilding Institute, and the Aviation Institute.

The number of specialists produced by the vocational and technical education system to serve modern equipment has increased by 300 percent as a whole in the 12th 5-Year Plan. But at the same time the stock of machine tools and equipment in teaching workshops remains obsolete at many vocational and technical colleges and the qualifications of organization training experts are not always sufficiently high. A number of leaders of the Main Administration for Vocational and Technical Education and its teaching establishments tolerate low standards in the training and education of students.

Taking account of the rapid renovation of modern organization, the questions of the high-quality retraining of economic leaders at all levels are being posed with particular acuteness. Our party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers must constantly be in lockstep with the achievements of technical progress and have a complete mastery of modern management methods and forms.

Speaking of current affairs, it should be stressed that they must be seen in the light of the worthy preparations for the 27th party congress.

We have every opportunity--and the party obkom has informed the CPSU Central Committee of this--to fulfill the targets of the 5-year plan directives ahead of schedule. But opportunities only turn into high end results through the persistent work of each and everyone.

The half-yearly results show that by no means all enterprises and rayons are making a weighty contribution to Leningraders' common successes.

As a whole the industry of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast failed to cope with the June plan, and there was a falloff in production and labor productivity growth rates.

Construction workers are in a difficult position over the fulfillment of the program for commissioning housing and a number of production projects.

Shipments of the most important national economic freight traffic often continue to be disrupted by transportation.

In assessing the state of affairs in agriculture it is necessary to note that the progress of feed procurement--the rate of which is lower than last year--is cause for concern. In this situation high organization and flexibility are required of party, soviet, and economic cadres in carrying out harvesting work. However, owing to poor organizational and mass political work, equipment is being used unproductively in a number of rayons and people are not engaged in feed procurement during all the hours of daylight.

I think, Comrades, that everyone ought to understand that everything linked with feed procurement must be fulfilled absolutely. It is important to organize things in such a way as to ensure everywhere the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan directive targets and create reliable groundwork for subsequent years.

Trade enterprises are restructuring their work only slowly. The fulfillment of the plan for trade turnover is underway very intensively; however, many stores have switched to the so-called summer roster and are not working on Saturdays.

I want to recall yet again that the plan for retail trade turnover is not subject to amendment. The money earned by working people must be covered by the mass of goods and services, which must be built up in every possible way, particularly under the conditions of the antialcohol policy that is being pursued.

The large-scale tasks of a long-term nature that have been put forward by the party Central Committee for the resolute acceleration of economic growth require total effort, cohesiveness, and professionalism from every communist and Leningrader. It is necessary to boost modern approaches to socioeconomic, scientific, technical, ideological, and educational problems in every possible way, to deepen workers' understanding of the essence of the changes that are taking place, to strengthen the atmosphere of demandingness and self-criticism, and to create a firm party barrier to any backwardness, conservatism, departmentalism, and local self-interest.

The Leningrad party organization will follow this line persistently and unswervingly.

CSO: 1800/440

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

USMANKHODZHAYEV ON SHORTCOMINGS IN UZBEK MODERNIZING

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Jul 85 pp 1, 2, 4

[Text of speech by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Results of Conference in CPSU Central Committee on Questions for Accelerating Scientific-Technical Progress and Tasks of the Republic Party Organization"]

[Text] Comrades!

Our country has entered a crucial phase of economic and social development. The workers of the republic as well as all the Soviet people are faced with difficult, qualitatively new, and noble tasks. They are precisely defined by the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the recent conference in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of scientific-technical progress.

It occupies a prominent position in a number of the most important social and political events in the life of the country with respect to the scale and newness of the problems raised by it and the breadth of their scope. Revolutionary transformations lie ahead. They will encompass all economic sectors and all aspects of the life of our society and they will make the life of the Soviet people even better and more beautiful.

The decisions of the July (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the third session of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet are new evidence of the tireless concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the well-being of the Soviet people and the activation of all the links of the political system.

"In the eyes of the public the Soviet Union was and remains the embodiment of the age-old social hopes of the people," emphasized General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev of the CPSU Central Committee. "It should also be an example of the highest organization and effectiveness of its own economy."

The party sees the fundamental and only reliable path for radically improving the national economy in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. This task is of primary political and economic importance. And its accomplishment, as was emphasized on the conference in the CPSU Central Committee, is a matter of urgency to the whole party and all the people.

You are familiar with the report by M. S. Gorbachev at this conference. The report dealt with topical and crucial problems of our development. It is a question of rapid advancement particularly in strategically important directions, a better solution of social problems, and of new approaches to the accomplishment of the principle of our development. The primary direction of reorganization and reform lies in the thorough and comprehensive utilization of the advantages of a socialist economy.

Recently the Politburo examined the results of the conference, unanimously approved them, and adopted an appropriate resolution. Moreover, its ideas, conclusions, and practical measures were given the force of a party document, and we have thus entered into the next and no less important phase of our work — a phase of practical application for accomplishing the developed strategies.

Today we have assembled to thoroughly and comprehensively discuss the questions of the practical realization of the provisions worked out by the conference in the CPSU Central Committee and to precisely define the tasks for the successful completion of plans for the current year and the five-year plan as a whole.

In developing the struggle for conquering new frontiers in economic development, we place our support on a highly-developed scientific-technical potential. It is distinguished by the increased volumes of a multi-sector industry, the progressive development of an agro-industrial complex, a powerful construction industry, and a diversified network of scientific institutions, design organizations, and educational institutions. The number of specialists working in the national economy with a higher and secondary specialized education is 1,300,000.

Today the fixed capital of our economy amounts to more than 74 billion rubles. There are more than 1,500 enterprises, associations, including approximately 240 integrated, mechanized, and automated industrial plants in operation.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan the volume of gross industrial output increased by almost 18 percent, and in agriculture the increase was 11 percent. An unprecedented growth of the national income was achieved. Many ministries, associations, and enterprises are fulfilling their prescribed tasks and contractual obligations. More than 30,000 workers in the republic have reported an ahead-of-schedule completion of their five-year plans.

The struggle against negative phenomena, which has been mounted everywhere, the tough and consistent policy of strengthening party and state discipline, and the accomplishment of work with the labor force have had a beneficial effect on improving economic development indicators. Decisive measures for strengthening party, Soviet, state, legal, and economic organs are being accomplished by honest people devoted to the party in the course of implementing the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. The struggle against anti-social manifestations, especially malfeasance in office, is being conducted without compromise.

The organizational and political work being accomplished to provide sanitary conditions is mobilizing the labor collectives to increase the rate of production and to make better use of available resources. The roots of many abuses are being eliminated; positive improvements have been disclosed and are opening up the way.

As the results of the first half-year indicate, the industry of the republic fulfilled the 6-month plan ahead of schedule on 27 June. Since the beginning of the year our industry for the first time exceeded the growth rate of production output stipulated by the annual plan -- by 7.4 percent. The growth rate of the productivity of labor increased to 4.7 percent while the planned annual growth rate is 3.4 percent.

The rate of construction is increasing. Construction has been completed on the Novokokand Chemical Plant, the Tashkent Rice Plant, and an affiliate of the Bukhara Textile Combine in Khazarasp, all of which are producing output. More schools, kindergartens, and hospitals have been built than in the first half of last year, the construction of new housing and the development of new land are taking place at a more even rate.

Workers in transport, communications, and other economic sectors are doubling their efforts.

Essential changes are taking place in the agro-industrial complex. The responsibility of workers in this sector for increasing the republic's contribution to the accomplishment of the Food Program is being raised.

The other day the silkworm breeders reported the successful completion of their obligations. They harvested more than 32,000 tons of cocoons. Since the beginning of the five-year plan the Fatherland has received more than 15,000 tons of valuable raw material in addition to the planned output.

But we could work better and produce more if we could eliminate those deficiencies and bottlenecks which prevent us from advancing and finding and implementing all reserves.

Above all, it is necessary to provide for the significant improvement of the utilization of fixed productive capital, which has increased 30 percent in the first 4 years of the five-year plan. In the republic there are many labor collectives which are achieving significant results with a good organization of management. There is a complete utilization of capacity in the refining of oil, the production of chemical equipment and transformers at the Chirchik Plant, and chinaware at the Tashkent Plant.

But this is not the case everywhere. An analysis shows that output per each ruble of fixed capital is not increasing. A number of new, even operating plants, have not achieved their projected indicators for a long time.

Production efficiency here does not yet correspond with the contemporary requirements of the times and is growing slowly. Here is a characteristic example. Since the beginning of the five-year plan 1.5 billion in state capital

investments have been invested in the development of Dzhizak Oblast, including the construction of 30 enterprises and the cultivation of 40,000 hectares of newly irrigated land. What has been the return from these invested funds? In 4 years the volume of industrial production has increased only 16 percent. The productivity of labor is not growing. The output-capital ratio is decreasing. Gross agricultural production and the yield of cotton and other farm crops have decreased.

The reason for this situation lies in the fact that the Dzhizak Obkom [Oblast Party Committee] and Oblispolkom [Oblast Soviet Executive Committee] have not yet properly arranged affairs so that the economy would be placed on the right track of intensification and have not made certain that responsibility, efficiency, and order have become firmly established in all sections. The main thing here is that every measure should be taken to accomplish a turning point in the minds and attitudes of the labor force from top to bottom and turn the concentration of their attention to the most important thing -- scientific-technical progress.

If this is not done, we will not achieve the necessary results. This is also confirmed by the work of the new enterprises in light industry. At one time we began a good thing by starting their construction. The number of branch enterprises built in the republic is 66. Approximately 400 million rubles were spent on these branches. However, there has been no real return. The Beruni, Turtkul, and Khodzeyli spinning and weaving mills, which were put into operation in 1982, are working at 30--40 percent of capacity. Branches of combines in Besharyk, Chinabad, and Yakkabad are even operating at lesser capacity.

The oblast committees of the party, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, and the oblispolkoms as well as the gorkoms [city party committees], raykoms [rayon party committees], and rayispolkoms [rayon soviet executive committees] on whose territories these enterprises are located bear the responsibility for this situation equally with the Ministry of Light Industry. One of the reasons for these break-downs is hidden in the lack of proper concern for the development of good working and living conditions for workers.

Similar examples are to be found in every sector of the economy. We can no longer accept this. The matter must be rectified immediately. The task consists of having all the ministries, departments, and enterprises work out measures for the complete utilization of production capacities. Party and Soviet organs should constantly study, generalize, and actively introduce progressive experience and be made strictly responsible for negligence in this work.

The struggle for the efficient utilization of capacities is not a temporary campaign. This is a vast national economic objective, on the accomplishment of which our advancement, to a great degree, depends. It is imperative for us to ensure that the rate of growth is accelerated every month. The state of affairs with respect to the productivity of labor is cause for the most serious dissatisfaction.

The basic reason for the slow growth of the productivity of labor is the unsatisfactory work of the ministries, departments, and enterprises with respect to

the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology and the reduction of manual labor. From among 79 ministries and departments 66 did not accomplish the five-year plan task regarding technical progress. Moreover, 47 percent of the projects introduced did not produce any kind of results. On the whole, this applies to the Ministry of the Furniture Industry, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the State Committee of Selkhoztekhnika [Agricultural Equipment Association], and the Ministry of Agriculture. Why are comrades Makhamadaliyev, Isayev, Igamberdiyev, and Ikramov not held responsible for such an attitude toward scientific-technical progress? And if we add to this the fact that 50 percent of the enterprises do not, in general, introduce new equipment and advanced technology, it becomes understandable why the productivity of labor is growing slowly in the republic.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee considers that we must no longer operate in the old manner. Several leaders are for the introduction of new equipment in word only, but in fact do not do anything about it. We must all strive for a fundamental turning point in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The chief factor in the rapid growth of the productivity of labor should be a dependence on new equipment and advanced technology. We are obligated to work persistently in this direction. Moreover, an example has been set for us. Experience has been accumulated, for example, at the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine, the Namangan Silk Fabric Combine, and among the aircraft builders in Tashkent. To study and disseminate their experience -- is the urgent task of the party committees.

A key role in the accomplishment of this scientific-technical revolution belongs to the machine-building industry. The combining of science with production and the effect of progressive ideas on it practically run through machines and technology. Machine-building in the republic is represented by a large group of enterprises.

But the opportunities of this most important sector of industry are still being poorly used, and the technical level and quality of many machines are cause for serious complaints. The cotton-growers have been waiting for the new 100-horse power tractor for a long time, but its series production has been delayed at the Tashkent Tractor Plant.

It is necessary to significantly improve the quality of cultivators, sowing machines, insecticide dusters and sprinklers, and equipment for processing cotton. Tap root weed pullers and stump-pullers with pulverizers have not been produced for a long time.

As before, the problem of spare parts remains acute. For example, the actual need for cultivators in labor organs is being met by only 60--70 percent, and the need for insecticide dusters and sprinklers is being satisfied by less than 50 percent.

Comrades Safarov and Makashov, the directors of associations who are slowly reorganizing their work, bear the responsibility for these failures.

This brings us to the following question. Scientific-technical progress has immeasurably increased the role of technology in the development of productive

forces. Life convincingly confirms: whoever today has advanced technology at their disposal also possesses the key to technical progress.

It will not be exaggeration to state that many difficulties in the mastering of new machines and tools are caused by the low level of their technological qualities. Even the Tekhnolog Scientific-Production Association, in which, it can be said, the best technical forces are concentrated, is doing little to reduce the proportion of manual labor and improve the quality of output. It is not giving sufficient attention to the development of mobile processes on the basis of manufacturing centers and robotized systems of readjusting production lines.

Yesterday conference participants visited aviation and tractor production associations and became acquainted with this technology. The issue now is to intensify work in this direction. Here much will also depend on the ability of party organizations to apply that which is called the human factor -- enthusiasm, daring, and a high qualification of personnel.

The role of computer engineering in the intensification of production is great. More than 200 computer centers and 160 automated control systems are in operation in the republic. They are being effectively utilized in the Tashkent Aviation Production Association imeni Chkalov, in the Ministry of Energy, and in the Sredazkabel Production Association.

But other examples can also be cited. An automated control system was put into operation in the Uzbekzoloto Production Association in 1981. The inspirational effect from its introduction was calculated and confirmed by the client. However, the system does not function. The same thing happened in the Ministry of Consumer Services. In the 50 let UzSSR 1 Kompartii Uzbekistana Sewing Association the EVM [Electronic Computer] functions 2.5 hours in a 24-hour period. Strict order must be introduced into the use computer equipment so that all the machines will be loaded to capacity.

Questions regarding the training of personnel are also in need of a solution. The problem of universal computer literacy is a problem of great national economic importance. An extensive and well thought-out system of teaching all specialists employed in the economy of the republic a "dialogue" with the EVM is imperative.

Gosplan, Gosstroy, and the Academy of Sciences should attach urgency to the task of forming such an economic mechanism in which the application of computers would have a substantial effect on the accomplishment of national economic tasks.

The introduction of the achievements of science and engineering depends, to a great degree, on the rate and quality of capital construction and its technical level.

In the last few years a number of large industrial enterprises and production projects have been built and put into operation in the republic. They include electrical smelting and continuous pouring of steel at the Bekabad Metallurgical Plant, the first line of the cable plant in Sovetabad, the Andizhan

Textile Combine, and others. These enterprises are equipped with highly productive equipment, in which progressive technology has been introduced, thus making it possible to produce output comparable to worldwide standards. The relative share expended on the redesigning and technical retooling of enterprises is increasing the overall volume of capital investments, which makes it possible to increase output with proportionately less expenditures.

The technical level of construction is being raised. Its degree of prefabrication has increased by 11 percent in the last 4 years and now amounts to 38 percent. More than half of the housing is being erected by means of large-panel construction. Brigade cost accounting is being applied in half of the projects.

However, the state of affairs in capital construction continues to remain extremely tense. Backward manufacturing methods and obsolete equipment are foreseen in designing and construction. This was the case in the construction of the Chimbay and other brick plants, a number of branches of textile combines, and in the construction of housing and social and cultural service facilities. The organs of goskspertiza [State Commission of Experts] are returning every third project to the design and drafting organizations for revision and additional work. Many of them were returned to institutes such as Uznipgradostroitelstva [Uzbek Design and Scientific-Research Institute of Urban Construction] (director, Comrade Ibragimov, S. I.) and Tashgiprogor [Tashkent State Institute of Urban Planning] (director, Comrade Shakhshuvaryan, G. V.).

The ministries, departments, Gosstroy, and scientific-research and design organizations must adopt a stricter approach toward the evaluation of quality in projects and demand that they be in complete conformity with the contemporary level of technical progress, and party organizations should increase the responsibility of directors for this matter.

It is not always necessary to build new plants and shops to provide for an essential acceleration of the growth rate. The main emphasis should now be placed on the technical retooling of enterprises, by which a greater effect will be achieved with fewer expenditures. What produces such an approach is evident in the example of the Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Combine where the refining of copper ore was significantly increased by means of reconstruction and technical retooling.

One of our primary tasks is to place all reserves into operation. This is especially important for enterprises of the farm machine-building industry, the construction industry, Glavtashkentstroy [Main Tashkent Construction Administration], water management and other organizations using production lines and equipment from 20 years ago. However, many directors are striving to increase production volumes by means of new construction.

Now the question has been stated in such a way that in the very next few years the proportion of capital investments for reconstruction and technical retooling will be increased to half of their overall volume. The ministries, departments, and republic Gosplan [State Planning Committee] should conduct a thorough analysis: the construction of which projects should be accelerated, and

which should be suspended or even shut down, conduct an inventory of capital investments, and designate a program of reconstruction and technical retooling for each enterprise and sector, on the whole. It is necessary to begin this work now already in order to provide for necessary measures in the 1986 plan and the 12th Five-Year Plan on the whole.

The directors of construction and assembly organizations should conduct a thorough preparation for work on the reconstruction and technical retooling of enterprises.

And what is especially important -- is to radically improve engineering preparation and the organization of construction, decisively raise its technical level and the quality of construction. Today this is a major bottleneck, a fundamental obstacle in the work of contract organizations. The dissipation of capital investments is allowed, individual projects take 7--8 years to be built while the standard is 2--3 years.

Productivity of labor is the chief indicator of the technical level of construction. Unfortunately, it is growing slowly. This indicator is especially low in the Ministry of Agricultural Construction (Comrade Kurbanov, N. G.), and in the Ministry of Construction (Comrade Poturemskiy, F. G.), and it has even declined in comparison with 1980.

Excellent measures for the introduction of new equipment and progressive experience exist in each ministry and department. It is a matter of implementing them. The introduction of limited mechanization and manually operated electrified tools is making a considerable contribution. The task of Gosstroy [State Committee for Construction] (Comrade Khaydarov), and the directors of construction and assembly ministries and departments (comrades Poturemskiy, Kurbanov, Nabiyeu, Mugmanov, Dzhurabekov, Tursunov, and Baymirov) is not in words but in deeds to improve the engineering preparation and organization of construction work and raise the responsibility of the labor force for the development of conditions for highly productive labor at each job site.

It is imperative to adopt effective measures for improving plant readiness and the quality of materials and structures and to make greater use of unrolled roofing materials, sanitary portable toilets, industrial partitions for rooms and apartments, elevator shafts, ventilation equipment, and solid insulation of heating ducts at the construction sites.

Particular attention should be given to improving the utilization of capacities in large-panel housing construction and to accelerating the transition to the output of household articles according to the new series of standard designs and a unified catalogue.

An important role in this matter is played by construction science, which has been called upon to work out and introduce energy and resource conservation technology with respect to the output of structures and the production of construction-assembly work. Scientific-research development with respect to these questions is still being conducted independently and is being introduced slowly and not to full capacity.

There is much talk about the utilization of solar energy for heating homes and social and cultural service facilities. For the last 6 years it has been proposed that 30 projects be built with the use of solar heating systems, but the fact is that these systems have been installed in only four projects and even they are not functioning.

At one time the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Agricultural Construction manifested considerable activity in the development of the production of prefabricated ferroconcrete in solar polygon, which would make it possible to save from 70 to 100 kilograms of standard fuel per each cubic meter of product. However, only a little more than 1 percent of products are being manufactured by this method.

The situation regarding the introduction of low-temperature technology in the production of cement (comrades Isayev and Ibragimov) has turned out to be especially bad. Licenses for the invention of this progressive technology were received by the scientists of our republic almost 15 years ago and an experimental-industrial installation was built. But the matter has not progressed beyond experiments.

Gosstroy, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the directors of construction and assembly ministries, organizations, and departments must work more persistently on the introduction of the achievements of science and engineering and progressive manufacturing methods for producing new effective materials and structures into the construction process and, as M. S. Gorbachev indicated in his report to the conference, "transform the construction industry into a unified industrial process."

There is much to be done with respect to improving the quality of output. A certain advancement toward the better has taken place in recent years. However, the quality of articles remains one of the most serious bottlenecks in the economy, a source of many difficulties and problems. Excavators and refrigerators are being produced with serious defects. Serious claims should be lodged with respect to the quality of products of the light, furniture, and food industries.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee recently commended the experience of the collectives of the Tashkent Malika Knitted Wear Association and the Kokand Shoe Factory with respect to the output of high quality products. This initiative must be disseminated everywhere.

The necessity of the immediate transition of agriculture to the path of scientific-technical progress was emphasized with special force in the materials of the conference. All the necessary prerequisites now exist for this in the agro-industrial complex.

In the last two decades fixed productive capital in agriculture increased 3.6-fold, the power-worker ratio increased 1.6-fold, and the supply of energy has doubled. Deliveries of mineral fertilizers to rural villages have been increased.

At the same time, we have observed a tendency toward a reduction in the effectiveness of the utilization of capital investments and fixed capital. This is occurring primarily because the ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex and party and Soviet organs are not taking measures to improve engineering services and the efficiency of the machinery and tractor pool in kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It is common knowledge that the improvement of the utilization of equipment makes it possible to increase the volume of mechanized operations without additional expenditures, reduce their installation time, increase crop yields on this basis, and reduce labor and material-monetary expenditures per unit of output. The need of farms for equipment can be better satisfied by means of this.

The ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable farms, the State Committee of Selkhoztekhnika, Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy [Main Central Asian Administration of Sovkhoz Construction], and the Central Asian Department of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin] must achieve the maximum utilization of machinery and mechanisms and ensure their highly productive utilization.

The existing system of machinery makes it possible to mechanize the basic functions involved in the cultivation of cotton and other farm crops and radically reduce the expenditure of live labor. By correctly using equipment many farms are achieving good results. In Syr-Darya Oblast, for example, the expenditure of labor per hectare of cotton field amounts to 700 man-hours. These expenditures are 1.5-2-fold greater with an identical pool of equipment and machinery in Andizhan and Fergana oblasts.

The party obkoms must adopt a more demanding attitude toward directors and specialists of agricultural organs, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes with respect to the utilization of machinery and ensure that the introduction of new technology be accompanied by a significant reduction of funds for the production of goods and by an increased productivity of labor.

Cotton harvesting machines are another story in themselves. Experiences shows: where cotton harvesting machines are used according to state standards, the harvesting of crops is completed expeditiously, the yields consist of high grades of cotton, and the economic results obtained are good. And, to the contrary, where there is no economic awareness and where the crops are harvested manually and with the enlistment of outside labor, the results are poor. Because of this, the yield per cotton harvesting machine is decreasing in the republic and vast funds are being expended unproductively.

Everyone must understand the simple truth that without the application of machinery it is impossible to harvest all the cotton, complete winter and spring planting preparations in time for the following year's crop, and resolve the problem of having to enlist city dwellers and students for the harvesting of raw cotton. The party obkoms, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the State Committee of Selkhoztekhnika should persistently eliminate inertia and conservatism in the consciousness of kolkhoz and sovkhoz directors and strive for a

radical improvement in the level of the mechanization of harvesting operations.

At the same time, the scientists and designers of the republic must combine their efforts to improve machinery, increase their reliability, and improve their agro-engineering qualities. We are today correct to demand that scientists and engineering designers, particularly SAIME [Central Asian Scientific Research Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Irrigation Farming] and GSKB [State Special Design Office] of Machinery for Cotton Cultivation, speed up the development rate of machines which are in short supply in order to accomplish the overall mechanization of cotton-growing.

Crop rotation plays a very important role in the intensification of agriculture. Everyone knows about its importance, many resolutions have been adopted with respect to this question. But, to our great regret, many farms are not rotating crops. A selective check has shown that violations of the crop rotation requirement are permitted in Bukhara, Andizhan, Tashkent, and Kashka-Darya oblasts and Kara-Kalpak ASSR.

The party obkoms and oblispolkoms should confront the issue of applying crop rotation and evaluate the work of each farm director from a position of principles and his ability to manage farm production under contemporary conditions.

Selection and seed-growing are worthy of the most serious attention. The Central Asian Department of VASKhNIL, the Soyuzkhllopok NPO [Scientific Production Association], the Institute of Selection and Cotton Plant Seed-Growing, other scientific subdivisions, and Ministry of Agriculture must intensify work on the cultivation and introduction of new high-yield grades and hybrids of cotton plants and other crops with improved indicators and perfect elite-seed growing, agro-engineering, and cultivation methods.

Animal husbandry remains one of the labor-intensive sectors. Here, above all, it is necessary to intensify work on the development of new breeds of cattle, improve the utilization of available means of mechanization, apply the practice of advanced farms more extensively, accelerate the reconstruction and technical reequipping of farms and their transition to a progressive industrial method of maintaining cattle, and intensify specialization in the sector.

Radical measures should be adopted for improving feed production, the existing pool of fodder harvesting and feed preparation machinery should be investigated, farms should be supplied with machinery on the basis of the harvesting of feed crops in a short period of time and without wasted time, and waste-free processing methods should be introduced.

The party obkoms and raykoms have been called upon to strive for an improvement in the work of the councils of industrial associations and all partners in the village. The task is to develop an economic mechanism that would increase the responsibility and economic incentive of labor collectives in the accomplishment of good final results. This requires an improvement in economic work, a thorough analysis of the financial management of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, a search for reserves to reduce the prime cost and increase

the productivity of labor, and an intensification of the cost accounting method.

A vast amount of work remains to be accomplished in land reclamation. There are many unresolved questions here. The efficiency factor of irrigation systems is not being improved, and much water is being wasted. Progressive irrigation equipment is being used on only about 10 percent of irrigated land.

The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management, the State Committee of Water Management Construction, the Main Central Asian Administration of Sovkhoz Construction, SANIIRI [Central Asian Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation], the GSKB of Irrigation, and design institutes must intensify work on improving the effectiveness of water management measures. Special attention should be given to improving irrigation equipment and reducing water losses.

Each enterprise and each sector has its own tasks and its own specifications, but there is an overall task which should permeate everyone's work in our time and this is the efficient utilization of raw material, materials, fuel, and electric power. At the conference M. S. Gorbachev emphasized that our economy continues to be wasteful, as before.

Because of violations of technological processes and the poor utilization of equipment at thermal electric power stations, approximately 600,000 tons of standard fuel are wasted annually in the republic. The coefficients of metal use are very low. More than 20 percent is wasted.

The transition of motor vehicles to the use of fuel gas represents an important direction in the economy. The four gasoline filling stations built in Tashkent, Bukhara, and Karshi are poorly utilized.

Secondary resources are also being used unsatisfactorily. Much ceramic raw material is brought into the republic every year. At the same time, a large quantity of porcelain clay is extracted but not used at the Angren Coal Field. Phosphogypsum has also found no application. The Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Construction Materials, the Sredazugol Association, the Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Combine, and the Samarkand Chemical Plant are long overdue in ending unnecessary disputes and resolving questions regarding the use of this vast wealth in a business-like manner.

The struggle to economize should not only permeate production, but also other spheres of our life, including our daily life. Indeed, a fifth of the fuel, electric power, and water goes for daily needs, and the attitude toward them must be cautious and prudent.

The CPSU Central Committee proposed that the growth of the need for fuel, raw materials, and materials by the national economy be satisfied primarily by means of conservation and economizing. This requires precise and creative work, energetic measures on the part of directors, engineers, and workers in all economic sectors.

The front line of the struggle to accelerate scientific-technical progress runs through science. The successes of Uzbek scientists in various areas of knowledge and technical progress have been recognized in the country and abroad. Every year they turn over more than 400 plans and inventions for production with an economic effect of more than 600 million rubles.

However, their work is not yet having the necessary effect on the accomplishment of the economic and social development plans of the republic. It is imperative to recognize all instances of inaction and an unwillingness to seek out means of effective work and to create an environment conducive to discipline and an exacting nature.

Many years are spent on individual subjects of research, but the final results are not yet evident. Such, for example, is the situation regarding waste-free technology. And the savings of resources is one of the most important tasks in improving economic efficiency. The task of increasing fuel and raw material reserves is proving to be even more difficult. The extensive introduction of manufacturing methods conducive to resource conservation, the comprehensive utilization of raw materials, and the recycling of secondary resources represent a more rational approach. Meanwhile, they not only fall out of the economic turnover in the republic, but they pollute the environment. Gosplan, the ministries and departments, and the Academy of Sciences should radically improve work on the extensive use of secondary resources and household waste in production and on the development of a waste-free technology on the basis of the achievements of science and engineering.

Work on the transformation of solar energy into electric power for the needs of municipal housing and the rural economy is proceeding slowly. Efforts must be doubled and tripled in order to develop reliable, economical, and highly productive solar equipment and to make solar energy serve the people.

The honorable obligation assumed by the republic's scientists is to open up doors to new endeavors and to a new level of efficiency and come forth as the creator of bold ideas. The task of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences is to make an abrupt turn toward research which is of a technical nature and concentrate efforts on the development of theoretical bases for principally new forms of equipment and processing methods. It is important to develop a solid surplus of theoretical research and provide it with a good experimental-production base.

In accomplishing the tasks of scientific-technical progress there must be a significant increase in the contribution of scientific research conducted by institutions of higher education, whose capacities are far from being used to the fullest degree. The volume of scientific research conducted by teachers in our higher educational institutions is one-third of the all-Union level. The Ministry of Higher Educational Institutions and other ministries and departments which have higher educational institutions under their own jurisdiction should adopt serious measures for improving the effectiveness of scientific research in educational institutions, creating an atmosphere of creative inquiry and a high level of activity among all the workers, and increasing their responsibility for the final results.

The scientific teaching collectives of higher educational institutions have been called upon to significantly improve the training and preparation of the next generation of engineers and scientists, who will soon be faced with the responsibility of accomplishing the strategy of scientific-technical progress.

Great demands should be made on industrial science. To meet the needs of production -- such is the demand placed on it by the party. The achievement of good economic results should become the primary task of the industrial NII [Scientific Research Institutes] and planning, production, and design organizations, whose work is still cause for many justified complaints.

The task of tasks is to strengthen all the links of the chain connecting science, technology, and production and to transform the whole path from ideas to practical application into a unique continuous conveyor. The integration of science, technology, and production is one of the decisive conditions for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the intensification of production.

Scientific production associations represent one of the effective forms of strengthening the connection of science with production. In a relatively short time they can completely assimilate the whole cycle of operations from scientific research to the practical utilization of its results. For example, the Scientific Production Association of Horticulture, Viticulture, and Wine-Making imeni Shreder is successfully developing and introducing new grades of fruit and grapes, promoting their acclimatization, providing farms with planting materials, and is developing progressive methods of storing and processing farm production. The experience of this and other scientific production associations should be generalized and extensively disseminated. They should become the genuine outposts of scientific-technical progress.

Questions of planning scientific research work must be fundamentally reviewed. It is a question of special-purpose comprehensive plans which would combine large collectives of scientists, engineering designers, and manufacturers, would be carefully balanced with respect to all parameters, and would become a component of the state economic and social development plan of the republic.

As the experience of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences shows, engineering centers represent a new effective form of intersectorial ties between science and production. They include an industrial design bureau and an experimental plant, which operate on the principle of cost accounting and are connected with the enterprises of various ministries and departments. Such a structure makes it possible to successfully overcome departmental barriers and significantly accelerate the cycle of "idea--production".

The task now is to utilize the organizational experience of these engineering centers in our republic also. The Council of Ministers and the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences should work out and accomplish measures for their development and strive to eliminate bottlenecks in the practical implementation of scientific achievements.

An important resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions was recently adopted for the purpose of accelerating scientific-technical progress and improving the salaries of scientists and specialists. It is aimed at strengthening the material and financial interests of such personnel in reducing the time needed to develop new equipment and technology and in improving the efficiency of labor and the quality of projects. In response to the concern of the party and the government, scientists and specialists have been called upon to increase their creative output and promote competition for the advancement of scientific-technical progress.

The party organs and ministries and departments must increase their attention to the effective utilization of engineering work and to the further growth of its prestige. The acceleration of the rate of scientific-technical progress and the practical implementation of modern principles of economic management depend, to a great degree, on the initiative and the creative approach by specialists to this matter.

The vast work which the CPSU Central Committee has designated for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress envisages the thorough reorganization of our work. In this sense great opportunities will be provided by this large-scale economic experiment, which is being carried out in our republic also. Enterprises working under the new conditions have improved all their indicators. But they are few. It is imperative to make the transition from the experimental phase to the development of complete systems of management and control. Progressive forms and methods of production organization must be disseminated and introduced more extensively. Much has to be done in this area at all levels of planning and economic management.

The ministries are the primary headquarters of the economic sectors. They are the ones which in the first place should understand the vital necessity of the reorientation of each enterprise and each sector toward intensive development. The Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party is making every effort to reinforce the ministries and to help them in the resolution of difficult questions.

Today it is especially important that all directors and all workers in the ministries and departments conscientiously fulfill their direct obligations and work to full capacity. They must daily match their actions to new requirements and improve the quality and efficiency of labor. And, in the first place, it is necessary to activate the work of the party organizations in the ministries. The success of the struggle against routine and mismanagement and against the thoughtless dissipation of national resources will, to a great degree, depend on their initiative and adherence to principles. They bear full responsibility for the maintenance of order in the headquarters of a sector. And order -- also means discipline, responsibility, cleanliness in production, and decency among personnel.

It was exactly for such order and cleanliness that we began the struggle after the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. An irreconcilable attitude toward deficiencies and healthy criticism and self-criticism

are becoming increasingly more prevalent in all the labor collectives and party cells.

But here and there those negative phenomena which the Communist Party of the republic has condemned are appearing again and continuing to live side by side with the still present indifference, carelessness, and lack of principles. Disgraceful instances of exaggerated reports and bribery have not to date been eliminated. The struggle for the maintenance of order must not be neglected even for a minute. Success in the final establishment of order can be ensured only in the event that all the party organizations, all the directors, and all the people will continue to struggle for it. A thoughtful and thorough effort regarding cadres is necessary in order to accomplish this. They by personal example should lead the masses. Such personnel make up the overwhelming majority here.

More than 98 percent of the directors of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises, and the councils of RAPO [Rayon Agro-Industrial Associations] have a higher education and are members of the CPSU. Every seventh director has an academic degree. Many management personnel have received a higher party and political education.

Recently, especially since the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee, the policy of strengthening the team of party workers by means of economic specialists is being carried out more actively in the republic. In 1981 the number of specialists among gorkom and raykom secretaries comprised 55 percent while today it is more than 64 percent. There are many young comrades demonstrating initiative among those entering into management positions.

In preparing for the reports and elections it is very important for the all the party organizations to determine whether Communists occupying this or that positions meet the requirements of the time. Indeed, a decisive turn of the economy toward intensification is not possible without decisive measures for establishing a business-like nature and increasing discipline and order. Neither previous merits nor length of service can be considered as an admission to a higher official post if an individual does not apply himself, has fallen behind, and worst of all is not diligent in his personal plans. Comrades, creative efforts, complete application of oneself, and selfless service to the common cause are necessary in any field of endeavor.

The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have been called upon to play a decisive role in increasing the responsibility of Communists for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Their duty is to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward mismanagement and the unproductive bustle of officialdom, to teach personnel to realistically evaluate a situation, to think with an economic awareness, and to increase the militancy and initiative of the primary party organizations in the struggle to reorganize production.

The results of the conference in the CPSU Central Committee must be discussed in all oblast, city, and rayon party organizations. Measures should be designated in each labor collective for accelerating scientific-technical progress.

The boards of all the ministries should determine their own tasks. It is imperative to conduct a comprehensive inventory of productive capital and work out a long-term program of technical reorganization for each enterprise and each sector. Life urgently demands that the system for planning the economic mechanism be reorganized and that the role and responsibility of Gosplan as the central link of economic management in the republic be significantly increased.

The recently created republic council of assistance for scientific-technical progress will facilitate all this. Evidently, it is expedient to create similar councils in party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms.

In their practical work party organizations must make greater use of the whole arsenal of means to influence the economic mechanism. Special attention should be given to verifying the implementation of decisions.

In light of the documents of the July (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the third session of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet we should persistently improve work much more comprehensively and use the capacities of the Soviets of People's Deputies more consistently. All aspects of social life must be found within their field of vision. It is important that the Soviets increase their contribution to the intensification of the economy, to the introduction of scientific and technical achievements, and to the successful resolution of social problems.

Comrades! We have begun the second half of the concluding year of the five-year plan. There are changes for the better and, moreover, significant changes in many economic sectors. At the same time, there are many deficiencies and omissions. Almost 15 percent of the industrial enterprises are not accomplishing their plans with respect to basic technical and economic indicators and are allowing over-expenditures of resources and wages.

Capital construction has been allowed to lag behind. Construction workers will be faced with the completion of a number of production facilities, approximately 2 million square meters of housing, many schools, kindergartens, hospitals, polyclinics, and vocational and technical schools by the end of the year.

These are very important tasks. Now it is necessary to concentrate the necessary efforts and resources at priority construction sites so that they will be put into operation by the stipulated date. Special attention should be given to construction sites of paramount state importance.

Industrial workers are also faced with many problems. Even though the first half-year plan has been accomplished with respect to many indicators, in June productivity fell off. Quotas regarding the sales of output and the productivity of labor were not fulfilled. Discipline, order, and responsibility must be increased at each enterprise. Special attention should be given to collectives which are lagging behind and they should be given assistance in conquering new frontiers. Everything that was not accomplished in June must be made up. Economic stability and successful advancement depend on this.

Workers in transport, communications, and other economic sectors should put extra effort into their work. To ensure productive results in all economic sections is basic and decisive for us today.

An intensive and responsible time has arrived on the fields and farms. Complexes and farms engaged in animal husbandry are lagging far behind. The half-year plan for the sales of meat and milk to the state has not been accomplished, and the productivity of cattle is not increasing.

The replenishment of feed reserves is proceeding extremely slowly, and the time limits for the harvesting of alfalfa and natural grasses are not being met. Farms in Kara-Kalpak ASSR and Navoi and Khorezm oblasts are lagging the furthest behind in this matter. Mismanagement and irresponsibility are being manifested in work on strengthening a feed base in many kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The harvesting of grain and cereal crops has been delayed intolerably. This holds back the sowing of second-crop corn and the delivery of grain to the state.

Numerous violations in carrying out methods of cultivating cotton plants and other crops and instances of complacency and a tolerant attitude toward deficiencies were disclosed in all the oblasts by operational groups.

The party obkoms, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the oblispolkoms, and the ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex must increase the responsibility of kolkhoz and sovkhoz directors and specialists for the state of affairs in the sector and the timely and qualitative accomplishment of a whole system of operations in agriculture and animal husbandry and mobilize the labor collectives for obtaining an early high-yield of cotton and other farm crops and for the unconditional fulfillment of tasks with respect to the production and procurement of agricultural products.

Ideological workers are faced with responsible tasks. The primary task consists of transferring the center of ideological and educational work to the labor collective and the primary party organization. The content of propaganda and agitation should be made specific for the limits of each enterprise and farm.

The formation of a new type of economic thinking represents a task of great urgency. Each worker of the republic should realize that the acceleration of scientific-technical progress is a primary direction of the CPSU's economic strategy, a fundamental means of intensifying the economy and increasing its efficiency, which means a resolution of all other economic and social questions.

The press, radio, and television have been called upon to convince the people that the acceleration of technical progress is a vitally important issue which is in everyone's interest and makes it possible to uncover everyone's capabilities and talents.

The workers of the republic are fervently working to be worthy of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. Preparations for the 12th Five-Year Plan and the succeeding period are being made in accordance with the decisions of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

As M. S. Gorbachev emphasized in his speech to the USSR Supreme Soviet, "now when we can see our prospects better, organizational work, the activation of the work of all the links of the political system, and the mobilization of the masses for the accomplishment of the assigned tasks are being promoted to a higher level."

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee is confident that Communists and all the workers of the republic will go to the forefront of the struggle to place the economy on the path of intensification while actively supporting CPSU policy and will concentrate their efforts on the practical accomplishment of the tasks set forth by the CPSU Central Committee. Each one of us must dispose ourselves to a new harmony, pull ourselves up, function energetically, and work with greater responsibility and energy.

Ahead are many difficult, innovative, and large-scale tasks. We have all the opportunities for strengthening the union of science with production, moving ahead more quickly, increasing the contribution of the republic to enhancing the power of the Fatherland, and being worthy of the 27th Congress of our party.

Allow me, comrades, in your name to assure the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the republic party organization and all the workers of Uzbekistan will devote their efforts, knowledge, and energy to the accomplishment of the new tasks and to the triumph of the noble ideals of communism.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON 1985 PLAN FULFILLMENT

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 30 Jul 85 p 1

[TurkmenINFORM report: "In the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers took place on 29 July. The question "On the Results of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmen SSR State Budget for the First Half of 1985, and Measures To Insure the Fulfillment of 1985 Tasks in Light of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum" was considered. V.Ye. Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, and I.G. Kirillin, TSSR first deputy minister of finance, presented reports.

During the first half of 1985 plan fulfillment was insured for the production and marketing of industrial output, labor productivity in industry, procurement of the main kinds of agricultural produce, road and railroad freight transportation, the volume of output in communications and certain other very important indicators in the state plan for economic and social development.

Industry in the republic successfully coped with the plans set for the recovery of oil and gas, and the production of sulfur, illumination engineering equipment, cable products, centrifugal pumps, gas cookers, cement, asbestos-cement pipes and couplings, mineral wool, cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery items, knitted underwear and outer clothing, leather footwear, meat, confectioner's items and other products.

The production of meat and milk grew, the numbers of all kinds of cattle (except hogs and horses) and poultry increased, and per-cow productiveness was raised.

The volumes of assimilation of capital investments increased.

The volumes of sold everyday services and retail trade turnover increased.

The republic's state budget for the first half of 1985 was fulfilled 104.6 percent for income.

At the same time serious shortcomings still exist in the work of individual ministries, administrations, enterprises and organizations.

A number of ministries and many enterprises are not meeting targets for growth rates in output volumes, labor productivity growth, the commissioning of fixed capital, reducing production prime costs, profits, and payments to the budget. As before, no painstaking, goal-oriented work is being done to save raw material and materials and energy and fuel resources.

At enterprises of the TSSR Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of the Food Industry, Ministry of Construction Materials and Ministry of Construction and others plans are not being fulfilled for labor productivity growth, and the level of labor productivity has fallen compared with the first half of last year.

The plan for the output of improved-quality "N" index goods, and particularly fashion items, sold at contract prices is underfulfilled.

There are shortcomings in agriculture. The yield from winter cereal crops has fallen compared with last year. Violations of comprehensiveness in implementing agrotechnical measures to care for cotton sowings are occurring in all oblasts.

The TSSR Ministry of Motor Transport has failed to fulfill the plan for freight turnover, carrying passengers, and passenger turnover.

The time spent by wagons in idleness on the access spur tracks to enterprises has considerably exceeded the normativs.

In capital construction the plan for capital investments, including construction and assembly work, has not been fulfilled. The overall plan for the most important construction sites has not been fulfilled.

The total volume of retail trade turnover has not been fulfilled. The TSSR Ministry of Trade, the Turkmen Potrebsoyuz and a number of other organizations in all oblasts and in Ashkhabad city have failed to cope with the total trade turnover plan.

For the republic as a whole the plan for the sale of everyday consumer services has not been fulfilled. The Ministry of Consumer Services has offered fewer services than envisaged by the plan.

The profit plan for enterprises and organizations has not been fulfilled, and as a result of this, profit shortfalls amount to tens of millions of rubles. The state of affairs is particularly unsatisfactory in the ministries of the cotton cleaning industry, light industry, construction, the fruit and vegetable industry, construction materials, construction, and highway construction and maintenance.

The TSSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent upon the ministries, administrations, oblistpolkoms and the Ashkhabad Gorispolkom, and the managers of enterprises and organizations to carefully analyze work results for the first half of 1985 and draw up and implement measures in the shortest possible time, aimed at eliminating the existing shortcomings and insuring the unconditional fulfillment of annual plans according to all set indicators and adopted socialist pledges.

Members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Buro G.S. Mishchenko and V.F. Zhulenev took part in the discussion of the question being considered.

Member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Buro and chairman of the TSSR Council of Ministers S.A. Niyazov spoke at the meeting.

Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Buro member M.G. Shmidt and Buro candidate member O.I. Ishankuliyeva were present at the meeting.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN PARTY CADRE POLICY DISCUSSED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 12, Jun 85 (signed to press 11 Jun 85)
pp 12-16

[Article under the rubric "Party Construction: Style, Forms and Methods of Work":
"Raising Standards and Increasing Responsibility For Assigned Tasks"]

[Text] The party is approaching its 27th Congress. The times demand of party committees and primary party organizations ambitious and comprehensive work to fulfill unconditionally their plans and socialist obligations for the current year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole. This task cannot be resolved without further improvement in the style and methods of party and state leadership.

In all sectors, in every place, communists must serve as an example by their fulfillment of civic duty and conscientious labor for the good of society, and must evince a Leninist working style. This primarily concerns party cadres and party and state administrators. As was emphasized at the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the party will continue to pursue unyieldingly its line of raising standards and increasing responsibility for assigned tasks.

From these positions, the plenums of party committees recently examined questions of how to improve work with cadres in light of demands made by the party's Central Committee. It was emphasized from the podium of the plenums that practical results are the main criterion by which to evaluate the level of leadership. It was noted that workers should be judged by their deeds, not their words. Authority does come automatically with a position. It is earned by ambitious work, adherence to principles, attentiveness to people and lofty moral qualities. All posts should be filled by workers for whom the interests of the party and the people are primary. They must be hardworking, possess profound knowledge of their job and a feeling for the new and have a critical attitude toward their own work, and be fair and honest.

The plenums of party committees which were just held convincingly demonstrated that such administrative workers comprise the overwhelming majority here. They all perform their party and job-related duties conscientiously and enjoy well-deserved respect from workers on account of their selflessness on the job and their personal modesty. Each of them conducts himself in accordance with party standards and Soviet laws. All of the above also create a good moral and political atmosphere in the collectives which they lead; this in turn ensures success in labor and education.

The role of party committees in the selection and molding of such individuals is great. We should note that recently attention devoted to this matter has increased noticeably. A number of important sectors where lags had been permitted have been shored up with trained, competent administrative workers. More administrators have begun to be promoted from among the ranks of workers and collective farmers. The course of studies for cadres is being improved, and specific assistance to them is being combined with stricter supervision.

Undoubtedly, all this helped to raise the level of guidance of economic and social processes and achieve progress in economic development. As was noted at the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, beginning in 1983 successes were achieved in the area of improving the operations of many branches of the economy and somewhat improving the situation. Thus the average annual growth rate for industrial production increased by one-third as compared to the two preceding years of the 11th Five-Year Plan; labor productivity increased by a factor of 1.5. Contract discipline improved.

The most important task in the current year is to reinforce and expand the positive tendencies outlined above. This task is all the more difficult since it must be resolved while simultaneously making up for the lags permitted in some sectors. The opinion of plenum participants was basically unanimous: one of the main reasons for lags is a low level of administration.

It is precisely unsatisfactory administration which often leads to cases where many reserves go unutilized, people do not work as well as they could, and the plant, kolkhoz or construction project under that administration ends up among those lagging behind. And where people were able to put organizational-economic and social reserves to work, they were able to increase labor productivity within a short span to a degree comparable to goals established for the entire five-year plan.

Therefore it follows that a great deal depends on the attitude of labor collectives and their leaders toward their job, the ability to interest people in maximum utilization of all opportunities for production growth and an increase in production efficiency. However, as was stated at the plenums of party committees and assemblies of communists, some administrators have grown accustomed to a lack of organization, work without initiative and ambition, are always ready to excuse themselves on account of some "objective" reasons and do not back up their words with daily organizational and political work.

All this bears witness to the fact that a portion of our cadres has truly not been imbued with the new demands which are currently being made of the economic leadership; the force of habit which binds them to the old and the outdated is strong. Covering up their own unsatisfactory work, some administrators create a false pretense of prosperity and set out on the criminal path of deceiving the state by falsifying records and overlooking wrongdoing.

Party organizations cannot and should not be complacent about such an approach to the job. It is essential to raise standards and the level of responsibility of communists and all cadres for the strictest possible observance of state and party discipline.

Unfortunately, we have not yet eliminated cases where administrative workers who have botched the job in one section or have compromised themselves are let go "at their own request" or "in connection with transfer to another goal"; sometimes they are transferred to a new administrative post. Some party committees continue to demonstrate indecisiveness, passivity and at times a lack of principles when it is necessary to straighten out those who violate the standards of the socialist community and are not worthy to have great trust place in them. Often measures are taken only after intervention by higher organs. But experience has shown that delayed replacement of unfit, compromised administrative workers does great harm.

The party's Central Committee demands that not a single administrative worker be unsupervised, no matter how high his post. No one should be allowed to retreat even a single step from the standards and regulations established within our party, from the laws of our state. The activities of administrative workers should be subjected to regular, systematic scrutiny and get a thorough evaluation.

One of the effective forms of party control is discussion of administrators' accounts at assemblies of primary party organizations and before labor collectives. Here it is important how demandingly one approaches evaluation of the work and conduct of an administrative worker. The party organizations following the proper course are those which attempt to: reveal fully both the achievements and the failures in administrators' work when discussing their reports; and analyze their skill at combining solution of production, social and educational tasks and demonstrating competence and initiative in achieving their goals. And if communists see that an administrator is coping with his duties poorly, is inattentive to the needs and inquiries of workers and is incapable of respecting and taking into account the opinions of others, then they are duty-bound to blow the whistle on him with all due severity. For example, communists at the Mezinetsk Sovkhoz in the Staroyurevskiy Rayon of Tambov Oblast took action in this manner when discussing the report of director E. A. Slyunyayev at an assembly. They described his work as unsatisfactory and recommended that he be relieved of his duties. The opinion of the party members was heeded.

It appears to many administrators that the less they take advice and the more they simply give orders, that much simpler and shorter will be the path to their proposed goal. As a matter of fact, as was noted at a meeting with workers, economic administrators, specialists and scientists in the CPSU Central committee, relying on the collective and creating within it an amicable, creative atmosphere is the most important accelerator of movement in a forward direction -- and this is exactly what farsighted administrators do.

The task of party organizations is to ensure that every administrator feels his responsibility not only toward those who supervise him, but also toward those whom he supervises, toward his comrades in the party organization. It is important that mistakes by communists and administrators be reviewed in primary party organizations. Such a system is of fundamental importance. It allows each administrative worker to be placed under party control and helps increase cadres' feeling of responsibility for their assigned tasks.

In this regard the practice of discussing work records at open party assemblies also is deserving of support. Each person present at the assembly can make a comment or a specific proposal to improve the work of an administrative worker with whom he is well acquainted by working together with him. A comradely exchange of opinions and a comprehensive critique of an administrator's strong and weak point allow us to really increase the authority of work records, express more objectively in them administrative workers' political, business and personal qualities and move away from still-present standardized, formalistic approach to the compilation of work records. We will also be able to more strictly discipline those who turn out to be incapable of ensuring appropriate labor discipline in their assigned sector.

Of course, one cannot interpret increased party standards to mean overly hurried firing for an insignificant failing or for a first mistake. The so-called "cadre carousel" and unjustified personnel turnover will have no good result. For example, in the Stanichno-Luganskiy Rayon of Voroshilovgrad Oblast over a period of three years the majority of farm administrators and chief specialists were replaced. All this was justified by the necessity of "strengthening flagging discipline." Is it surprising that the rayon began to gradually surrender the positions which it had won? Unjustifiably frequent replacement of administrators is also being permitted in Tadzhikistan's construction organizations. In the past four years 17 foremen and chief engineers have been replaced at 12 trusts, and at the Tadzhikkhimstroy Trust administrative personnel turned over three times. Such examples could be given for many republics, oblasts and rayons.

Experience convinces us: successes are greater where there is cadre stability. Another point is that this stability should not be accompanied by any stagnation whatsoever of cadre movement. Some administrators who occupy one and the same post for a long time frequently cease to see new things and manifest complacency. If such administrators do not draw the appropriate conclusions we must take the strictest measures of party action against them. At the same time we must seek ways to move administrative cadres more actively. It is essential to more boldly promote women and young, promising workers to responsible positions.

An important role in raising cadres' level of responsibility is played by certification of administrators and specialists, including workers in the central administrative apparatus. Of course, with one essential condition: that certification be designed for practical use and serve the interests of the job. If certification is conducted on a formalistic basis, then it is of no great value. Indeed, what can certification yield if, as is often the case, the low level of one or another administrative worker's demonstrated knowledge is not reflected in his material compensation, in his position or in his moral authority.

Party organizations should analyze carefully the status of this work in administrative institutions, in production associations and at enterprises, outline and realize specific measures to improve it, and ensure objective and comprehensive review of the political, ideological, moral and vocational qualities of cadres when the certification process is carried out.

Criticism and self-criticism are proven methods of cadre education. They keep a person from growing conceited and being content with past achievements. They

help one evaluate successes realistically, see shortcomings, boldly expose pressing problems and make maximum efforts to resolve them. Practical experience shows that wherever there is concern for the development of criticism and self-criticism, and wherever this effective methods of struggle against shortcomings and for cadre education is being utilized skillfully, there the situation is good in all areas of economic and cultural construction, and fewer errors and failures are permitted. And, on the other extreme, under-evaluation of criticism leads to a redoubling of shortcomings and, in the final analysis, to failures on the job.

The example of a correct attitude toward criticism must originate primarily with administrators. Meanwhile there are still administrative workers who regard the slightest critical comment directed at them as paramount to an assault on the authority of the organs headed by them. We encounter cases of flagrant, completely overt suppression of criticism. This particularly affects those who "hang dirty laundry out in public." Thus a group of workers in the Sharya Mechanization Administration in Kostroma Oblast wrote a letter to the party obkom. In that letter they reported abuses of authority by chief of administration V. P. Chervyakov. The letter was reviewed at a party assembly of the collective, where the communists made serious comments to the administrator. But, instead of rectifying his behavior and heeding criticism from below, Chervyakov resorted to direct threats to get even with those who dared criticize him. The Sharya Gorkom of the party acted rightly in expelling the high-handed administrator from the party ranks.

Suppression of criticism, attempts to even the score with those who criticize and efforts to get rid of "temperamental" people: these are some of the most flagrant violations not only of standards of party life, but also of socialist legality in general. Party organizations are obligated to decisively and unconditionally interdict such manifestations and ensure that each communist and noncommunist does in fact have the opportunity to freely and openly express his views on an administrator's actions and be certain that his opinion will be taken into account.

Party assemblies are a broad field for development of businesslike criticism and self-criticism and a school for cadre education. It is there that communists study in a Leninist manner, without false idealization; without empty debate they tally the results of what has been done, summarize positive experiences, fearlessly expose shortcomings and reveal opportunities and specific means to increase production, raise the level of efficiency of the economy and improve their work.

It is the task of party committees and select organs of primary party organizations to be constantly concerned with the creation at party assemblies of conditions which encourage thorough criticism and self-criticism, especially criticism from below. It is essential to create a situation in which each party member can make full use of his charter right to submit proposals and make comments, so that not a single expression of criticism is circumvented. We must be strict on those administrators who regard assemblies not as a creative council with communists, but rather as a convenient place for criticism from above, and for delivering routine administrative instructions.

"Impersonal" or "undirected" criticism cannot be tolerated; this occurs when, due to overorganization and excessive regulation of assemblies, the smallest critical remark is disguised in an overly general form. Instead of a direct and straightforward party talk about business, one hears reports on progress, and praise and compliments directed at administrative workers. And as a result of this sycophancy we sometimes lose what are basically adequate, promising administrators; finding themselves the object of excessive praise, they gradually lose their good qualities and begin to manifest conceit, arrogance and impatience with any criticism.

Party organizations are also obligated to tighten up on party members, particularly administrative workers, who misuses alcohol, do not act on instances of drunkenness, or do not participate directly in the struggle against this evil. Heads of party, soviet, economic and social organizations who have an inclination to drink and allow drinking parties to be held should be relieved of their positions, and the communists among them severely disciplined before the party, even to the point of expelling them from the ranks of the CPSU.

Publicity is particularly important in increasing demands on administrators and increasing their responsibility for their assigned tasks. This is an effective means of struggle against any manifestations of window-dressing and empty promises, conceit and irresponsibility, against everything which contradicts socialist norms.

At the plenums of party committees which discussed work with cadres in light of demands by the CPSU Central Committee it was noted that many party organizations are now using publicity more aggressively to reinforce labor, state and party discipline and in the evaluation, selection and promotion of cadres. For example, the practice of party committees consulting with the primary party organization and labor collective which are well acquainted with a candidate for promotion was supported.

Thus in the past two years communists and noncommunists in Krasnodar Kray have had the opportunity to evaluate the qualities of over 2,000 workers before promoting them to administrative posts. A frank, comradely exchange of opinions about the party committee's intention to recommend a person who is well known in his collective for a higher post makes it possible to avoid miscalculations in cadre selection. It is sufficient to note that of the 2,000 nominations for promotion discussed in collectives, 150 persons were rejected as being poorly prepared for administrative work.

However, in some places the question of where to assign workers is decided furtively, within a narrow circle, without taking the opinions of comrades who work alongside them into account. There are also cases where the decision to punish someone or remove him from his post is not made public. This gives rise to various conjectures and petty rumors.

Party organizations are urged to observe consistently the principle of publicity as an important instrument of correct cadre policy. Public, principled discussions in collectives of those who work sluggishly, use their official positions for avaricious ends and have taken the path of abuse of authority, money-grubbing, economic stagnation -- these are a highly important factor in

education and a reliable way to increase responsibility and discipline. The foremost duty of party organizations is to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward those who violate the norms of socialist society and are not worthy of the trust placed in them.

An increase in party discipline and cadres' responsibility for their assigned tasks is not a short-term campaign, but rather a constant concern of each party organization and each communist. What a well thought-out approach to the organization of this matter can yield is exemplified by a number of oblasts, many rayons, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes which lagged behind for a long time, but substantially improved their indices with the arrival of new, innovative administrators and an increase in demands on cadres.

In the course of upcoming reports and elections, cadres will move into administration bearing a serious responsibility. They must head up the complex job of implementing ambitious plans for economic, social and spiritual progress in the next five-year plan. Administrative workers should be selected and given assignments with this in mind.

Our tasks consist of determining what sectors should be reinforced and with what personnel, who should be helped and how. Thereby it is important to proceed upon the assumption that now more ever all administrators must be endowed with a feel for innovation, the skill of thinking literately on economic subjects and the ability to march in step with scientific and technical progress, and moral purity.

It is the duty of party organizations -- creating favorable conditions for cadres to reveal in every way possible their creative abilities and to successfully fulfill their obligations -- to untiringly increase their level of responsibility to the party and the people. They must teach them to be faithful to the interests of the state and the people as a whole and communist principles at all times and in every way.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ARMENIAN CP BURO RATES HALF-YEAR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 31 Jul 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "At the Armenian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The operating results of the republic economy over the first half of 1985 were reviewed at the regular session of the Armenian CP Central Committee Buro with the participation of the first secretaries of the party gorkoms and raykoms and the executives of ministries, departments, large scale enterprises and production associations.

It was noted in the course of the discussion that in the first half of the current year the workers of the republic, under the leadership of party organizations, broadly expanded socialist competition for a worthy meeting of the 27th CPSU Congress. The battle for accelerating scientific and technical progress, raising the quality of production output and the economical and rational utilization of material goods, raw materials and energy and fuel resources is being strengthened. The plan targets and socialist obligations of the first half of 1985 have on the whole been successfully fulfilled.

Industrial enterprises produced a considerable amount in excess of the plan. The volume of production, compared to the same period of last year, increased by 7.2 percent. In capital construction the fulfillment of the targets for the general volume of contract work was ensured, as well as the plans for the procurement of cattle and poultry, milk, eggs and wool in agriculture. The railroad and transport workers also work successfully.

It was also noted at the session that the level of organizational and political work of some party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs still does not fully meet the requirements of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. A number of production associations and enterprises did not fulfill the plan for the first half of the year for the total volume of commodity output and the growth of labor productivity.

The dissipation of capital investment continues and construction times drag out. The plans for introducing fixed assets and production resources are not fulfilled. The agricultural industry of the republic is being reorganized too slowly. Some rayons do not take effective measures aimed at raising the rate of procurement of feeds and the exposure and use of existing reserves and opportunities.

The task of developing and implementing measures for further accelerating the development of production and strengthening organizational and mass political work on mobilizing workers for the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations of 1985 and the five year plan in entirety by all the labor collectives of the republic, while guided by the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the results of the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of scientific and technical progress, was placed before the party gorkoms and raykoms, ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations.

The Armenian CP Central Committee, having reviewed the course of the fulfillment of work on the overall agricultural assimilation of land and the social-economic development of Bagramyan Rayon, noted that the organizations and departments of the republic have accomplished definite work in this direction. As a result, the volume of production and the procurement of agricultural production in the rayon have increased somewhat.

However, Glavarmvodstroy, Minsel'stroy, Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika and other organizations did not meet the targets for the assimilation of irrigated land, for the reconstruction of the irrigation network and for cultural-technical work, and the rate of construction of new settlements, livestock complexes and water lines is too low.

The Armenian CP Central Committee Buro planned measures for eliminating the shortcomings in the social-economic development of Bagramyan Rayon. The sites under construction in the rayon were proclaimed critical construction sites of the 9th Five Year Plan.

Also discussed at the session were questions of accelerating the development of the material and technical basis of the sections of the Armenian SSR agricultural industry being reshaped, the state of cooperative living construction in the republic and the provision of a timely return of credit designated for this purpose. Appropriate decrees were issued on these questions, in which recommendations for the solution of urgent problems were given.

Decisions were made on a number of other questions on the economic, social and cultural structuring of the republic.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN CP DISCUSSES REPORT-ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 2 Aug 85 p 2

[TurkmenINFORM report: "An Important Stage in the Life of the Party Organization. A Meeting in the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] A meeting on the question of preparations for and the conducting of the report-and-election campaign in the party organizations of the republic took place on 31 July in the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

The meeting was opened by Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee first secretary M.G. Gapurov.

Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee second secretary A.N. Rachkov presented a report on the preparation and conducting of reports and elections in the party organizations in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

In the report and in other statements it was noted that the meeting taking place in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of preparing for and holding reports and elections in party organizations had defined practical ways for resolving the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the organized conduct of a political campaign that is important in party life.

The importance of the report-and-election meetings and conferences is that they cover all spheres of party activity. But the present report-and-election campaign also has a special significance. It will take place during the course of a restructuring of the forms and methods of party work.

As it initiated the reports and elections the party firmly announced that it would not shy away from acute questions but would decisively carry out work to resolve them.

This year the report-and-election meetings in our republic will take place in 4,908 primary party organizations, 3,936 shop party organizations, and 2,099 party groups. They will begin in August in the primary links--the party groups and the shop organizations. The report-and-election meetings for the primary party organizations will be held in September and October. In November and the first half of December the city and rayon party conferences will take place, and in the second half of December the oblast party conferences. The

report-and-election campaign in the republic will culminate in the 23rd Turkmen Communist Party Congress, which will be convened on 17 January 1986.

The party demands that at the meetings results are summed up on what has been done in each labor collective and its subdivisions and as a whole for the rayon, city or oblast, that every scrap of positive experience be gathered together, that shortcomings be revealed fearlessly, and that the opportunities and specific ways for production growth, increased economic efficiency and improvements in matters be revealed. At the meeting, each communist should make use of his right, embodied in the Rules, to speak openly and directly as an equal with all other communists regardless of the posts they occupy.

Party, soviet and economic organs must concern themselves with insuring that activeness is shown in the pregress competition not only by the front-rankers but also the entire mass of workers and all the labor collectives.

Particular consideration should be given to the question of fulfilling contractual deliveries. This indicator has deteriorated compared with the first quarter throughout industry in Ashkhabad city and Mary and Tashauz oblasts.

The party okoms, gorkoms and raykons must reveal in good time and in a substantiated manner the reasons for underfulfillment, and establish the blame when this occurs. They must demand from specific persons a correction to the state of affairs, essential from the positions of the latest party demands.

The report-and-election meetings should be used extensively to insure that discussion of urgent problems in the economy and scientific and technical progress be carried over into the primary collectives.

The communists in the construction organizations face crucial tasks. Despite some positive trends in capital construction, serious shortcomings still exist. Municipal construction is being done at below the level achieved earlier. Plans for the construction of most of the most important construction sites, particularly in the agro-industrial complex and the vocational and technical schools, have not been fulfilled.

The start-up program for the final year of the five-year plan is very full, but during the next five-year plan much more complex and larger tasks must be resolved, and we must prepare for this. The party organizations are called upon to do everything necessary to make an end to crash work, poor discipline, and personnel turnover at construction sites, and to achieve improvements in the quality of work; and to insure that plan targets are met.

The meetings and conferences must thoroughly review--and this applies in particular to the rural communists--the course of fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, and also work on the results of the zonal meetings in Leningrad, Tomsk and other cities, where a deep analysis of their own work in satisfying the country's requirements for foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials is essential.

In this the final year of the five-year plan the rural communists carry great responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of one most important task,

namely to grow cotton and harvest it in amounts that not only fulfill the annual plan but also meet the shortfalls from the previous years of the five-year plan.

We must not close our eyes to the fact that in some farms, and even in entire rayons, capital investments are increasing but year after year output stands still, or if it does grow it does so only slowly and does not meet today's requirements. In recent years, rayons wage growth rates have been rapidly outstripping labor productivity growth and output growth rates. This is happening in places where attempts are made by managers to replace practical work in production organization with extra rubles in the workers' wages, sometimes for work they have not done. This practice is at variance with the basic principles of socialism. And if a communist manager sets off down this road he has no place to be in management. The party committees are obliged to answer for this.

The transfer of brigades to cost accounting and brigade contracts is proceeding only slowly.

At the party meetings and conferences there should be major discussion on the further strengthening of party discipline. A real struggle should be developed to present to the workers the lineament of the communist, particularly in the primary party organizations, bearing in mind that it is precisely there that all questions of the lineament of the communist are discussed, regardless of where he works or whether he may be studying or retired.

Discipline is a constant factor. It is also the insistent demand of the times.

Despite the serious instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the consideration of matters concerning the responsibility of leaders continues to take place directly in the bureaus of party committees, bypassing the primary party organizations. This shameful practice of shielding leaders from the criticism of rank and file communists is very typical of Dnestrovskiy and Gasan-Kulinskiy rayons, the Ashkhabad and Chardzhou city committees, and the Mary Oblast party committee. No worker, regardless of the post he occupies, should remain outside party control, nor, as a primary obligation, outside the field of vision of the primary party organization.

The accountability reports should analyze in a deeply principled manner the forms and methods used to deal with thefts of socialist property and speculation, and persons who lead a parasitic way of life, and with other negative phenomena that are alien to our society. One subject of special discussion should be the course of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree on strengthening the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The times are raising the demands made of communists in the ministries and administrations. Each republic ministry and administration is obliged already today to rid itself of outdated work methods, and of passivity and a conciliatory attitude toward the slow assimilation of new nature and new technology, and to improving production efficiency and quality.

The press must play a major role in publicizing the report-and-election campaign. The republic, oblast and rayon newspapers and journals, and radio and television are called upon not only to publicize this important political campaign in the life of our party systematically, purposefully and comprehensively, and to generalize experience, but also to reveal shortcomings, promote the development of criticism and self-criticism, and focus communists on a searching analysis of the activities of party buros and party committees.

The fundamental problems of managing the national economy, scientific and technical progress and output quality should be at the center of attention.

Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee first secretary M.G. Gapurov spoke at the conclusion of the meeting.

Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Buro members P. Annaorazov, V.F. Zhulenev, M. Mollayeva, and M.G. Shmidt, and Buro candidate member V.A. Kharkov took part in the work of the meeting.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN DEPUTY TO NATIONALITIES SOVIET RELIEVED OF DUTIES

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH
RESPUBLIK in Russian No 30, 24 Jul 85 p 476

[Text] Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

On the early rescinding of powers of the deputy to the Soviet of Nationalities
from the Mary city electoral district No 436 of the Turkmen SSR.

In connection with the personal appeal of Comrade A. Akgayev on his resignation
of deputy authority in view of circumstances hindering its discharge, the
Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR decrees:

On the basis of article 10 of the USSR Law "On the status of peoples deputies
in the USSR" to consider the authority of the Soviet of Nationalities deputy
from the Mary city electoral district No 436 of the Turkmen SSR Ata Akgayev
prematurely discontinued.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme
Soviet of the USSR, A. Gromyko

Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme
Soviet of the USSR, T. Menteshashvili

Moscow, The Kremlin, 17 July 1985
No 2837-XI

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BETTER LEADERSHIP URGED AT AZERBAIJAN CP PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 2 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial stressing that "responsibility is inseparable from discipline and the serious application of rules and regulations." It is pointed out that "the plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee revealed that certain leaders have been approaching assigned work irresponsibly, that their political, cultural and professional world view is limited, that they have nourished a careless relationship to people's demands and, due to out-moded habits and conceptions, that they are not hesitating to use antiquated methods and means to influence work progress. It is a pity that there are still some leading workers at the fringe of socialist moral norms and party ethics and are abusing their duties." It is added that "the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum, focusing on shortcomings and unresolved problems, set forth concrete duties in the further perfecting of the work with party, soviet, enterprise, trade union and Komsomol cadres, and defined measures in the sector of preparing these cadres, improving their expertise and rebuilding their training system."

AZSSR: FIRST SECRETARIES FIND ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 28 April 1985 carries on page 2 an 800-word Azerinform report on the recent 3-day seminar for raykom first secretaries held at the Baku Higher Party School. In emphasizing the necessity to make use of Leninist principles in work forms and methods, it was pointed out that "not all party committees have succeeded in organizing their work this way. They do not always look for profitable and effective ways which correspond to the conditions and characteristics of their own cities and rayons." It is also noted that "basic attention must be given to the patriotic and internationalistic education of the workers, especially the younger generation, and to the formation of class consciousness and a relentless stance toward ideologies and mentalities foreign to Soviet man."

HIGH VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 300-word Azerinform report on the 3-day visit to Baku of Do Myoy, Politburo member of the Vietnamese CP Central Committee and deputy minister of the Council of Ministers of the Vietnam Socialist Republic. He visited various petroleum exploration sites in the Caspian Sea and the Vladimir Ilich

New Baku Oil Refinery. He also met with V.I. Timonin, first deputy minister of the USSR gas industry. Do Myoy noted that "the help shown by Azerbaijani oil workers to their Vietnamese friends in exploiting oil fields at sea was extremely important for his country."

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IDEOLOGY

SOVIET HISTORIAN DISCREDITS WESTERN UKRAINIANOLOGISTS

Moscow ARGUMENTY I FACTY in Russian No 29, 16 Jun 85 p 6

[Article by I. Khvorostyanyy, deputy director of the Ukrainian SSR Institute of History, under the rubric "Facts against Fabrications": "The Ukraine and Ukrainianologists"]

[Text] Every year in the West there appear hundreds of thick "studies" whose authors endeavor to prove that the nationality question in the Soviet Union cannot be resolved and exaggerate the hackneyed thesis of the notorious "Russification" of non-Russian peoples and the manifestations of their nationalism. In the general chorus of professional anti-Soviets we hear also the voices of so-called "Ukrainianologists" who claim they "scientifically" study the history and current situation of the Ukrainian people.

Becoming acquainted with the output of the "Ukrainian studies" centers which exist in the United States, Canada, the FRG, and other capitalist countries, one senses their tendentious, profoundly anticommunist orientation. The writings of "Ukrainianologists" are based on primitive anti-Soviet cliches and stereotypes incompatible with genuine science and completely determined by the tasks of imperialism's "psychological war." And this is not surprising. After all, many of the "specialists" on the Ukraine began "scientific" activity with the Nazis and then fled to the West in the rear of Hitler's armies. The ruling circles of the imperialist powers, above all the United States, readily employed their services for subversive activity against the USSR.

Argument. What theses and arguments do "Ukrainianologists" advance to affirm their supposedly scientific "Sovietological" schemes? We will only cite some of the most "popular" ones. One of the common assertions of our ideological opponents is that the RSFSR is being developed, so they say, through the "exploitation" of other Union republics, among them the Ukraine, and this is supposedly one of the forms of "economic colonialism." Representatives of bourgeois "Ukrainian studies" engage in speculation about what the Ukraine would have if had it developed "independently." While unwillingly acknowledging the indisputable achievements of the Ukrainian SSR in various fields, the anti-Soviets at the same time try to prove the "inequality" of interrepublic economic relations and the existence of economic

"contradictions" between the Ukrainian SSR and other Soviet republics, mainly the RSFSR.

The Entire Country Helped

Counterargument. Misinterpreting the dialectical process of socialist internationalism, the bourgeois "Ukrainianologists" deliberately ignore the major source of the Soviet Ukraine's economic achievements -- the republic's development as part of the country's unified national economic complex. In the war years, fascist invaders tried to turn the Ukraine into a "desert zone." They destroyed and burned 714 cities and urban-type communities and more than 28,000 settlements and put 16,150 industrial enterprises out of commission. They devastated 599 heavy and medium machine building plants and almost all the power plants. According to the optimistic prognoses of Western specialists, at least 25 years was needed to rebuild for the damage done to the Ukraine. Nonetheless, in 1950 the republic's industrial production had already increased by 15 percent as compared to 1940. It would have been simply impossible to achieve this without the fraternal assistance of the other republics. While the war was still on, trains carrying plant equipment and construction materials, agricultural equipment, and grain streamed into the Ukraine. In 1946-1950 the volume of capital investments in the republic's economy was 20.4 percent of total all-Union capital investments. The assistance all the other republics offered to the Ukraine helped restore the dynamic growth of its economic potential and increase the republic's contribution to all-Union potential.

The Republic Today

Today the Ukrainian SSR is one of the major metallurgical, machine building, fuel-energy, and agricultural bases of the country. The republic accounts for 35 percent of the total production of steel, 45 percent of the metallurgical equipment, 52 percent of the iron ore, and 27 percent of the coal extraction. The Ukraine is a world leader in production of coal and metal per capita. The secret of such achievements is in the harmoniously developing fraternal cooperation among the Soviet republics. For example, 820 enterprises from 12 Union republics took part in building the Kremenchug GES, while the celebrated Lvov buses are assembled from parts made by about 600 USSR enterprises. The Ukrainian SSR's needs for many types of industrial raw material are satisfied through supplies from other Union republics.

Argument. The bourgeois "Ukrainianologists" try to substantiate and impose the idea that the needs of the Ukrainian SSR economy are "incompatible" with the "highly concentrated decision-making system." This idea resounded clearly in the tendentious collection of articles published in 1983 by the Institute of Ukrainian Research at the University of Alberta in Canada.

Counterargument. In reality the management of the Union republic economies is based on combining centralism and local initiatives. There are special sections on territorial planning and the distribution of production forces in the USSR Gosplan and the gosplans of the Union republics, among them that of the Ukrainian SSR. The dialectical unity of the Union and national state structure is manifested in the fact that more than 30 sectors of the country's

economy and culture are under the management of Union and republic departments.

To the Heights of Culture

Argument. The process of further flourishing and internationalization of the cultural life of the Ukrainian people is being subjected to especially malicious falsifications by Western "Ukrainianologists." Pursuing anti-Soviet goals, they artificially disrupt the dialectical interrelation of the international and the national in the cultural life of the socialist nations. Despite commonly known facts, "Ukrainianologists" spread cock-and-bull stories about "Russification" of the national culture and try to instill in the national consciousness of the Ukrainian people the unfounded idea of the so-called "ethnocide" and "linguicide" of the Ukrainian people in the consciousness of the Western reader.

And these slanderous cliches are insinuated even in seemingly "reputable" encyclopedic reference works. In no way limiting themselves with looking for any supporting documentation, the authors of the two-volume "General Encyclopedia of Political Systems and Parties" published in the United States in 1983 peremptorily assert the supposed "age-old hostility" between the Russians and the Ukrainians. And what value is there, for example, to the statements by the authors of the above-mentioned collection of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Research concerning the "impossibility" of Ukrainians replenishing the ranks of the intelligentsia, their "difficulties" getting access to higher education institutions, and so forth?

In the spirit of the "Rightist" Ukrainian representatives of bourgeois "Ukrainian studies" repeatedly talk about the "decline" of national Ukrainian Soviet literature and the "reduced" number of publications in the Ukrainian language in the republic.

But what are the real facts?

Counterargument. Three-quarters of the population of the Ukrainian SSR are Ukrainians; 82.8 percent of them consider Ukrainian their native language. At the start of the 1983/1984 school year, the student bodies of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions in the Ukrainian SSR were 880,900 and 803,600, respectively (the corresponding figures for the 1970/1971 school year were 806,600 and 797,900). The Ukraine exceeds France, Japan, Canada, Italy, the FRG, and England in number of higher educational students per 10,000 population. Of 1,000 people working in the Ukrainian SSR economy, 438 had higher and secondary (complete or incomplete) education in 1959, while in 1983 the figure was 868 (for the RSFSR the corresponding figures were 440 and 854; in other words, growth was slightly higher in the Ukrainian SSR). During the period from 1970 through 1979, the number of the republic's residents engaged in physical labor rose by 6 percent, while the number of those engaged in mental labor rose by 27 percent (the corresponding figures for the RSFSR were 10 percent and 26 percent).

As for assertions of the "decline" of Ukrainian culture, their groundlessness is apparent to any unbiased person. Let us cite data on publishing in the

Ukrainian SSR. Publications in the republic in 1983 included more than 8,000 book titles in a total of 153 million copies, including 91 million in the Ukrainian language; 197 journals in a total of 179 million copies, including 162 million in Ukrainian; 1,751 newspapers with one-time circulation of 23 million, 15 million of them in Ukrainian.

Fabrications about the "crisis" of Ukrainian literature seem simply laughable if we consider the fact that in 1983 alone foreign book companies bought 5.2 million copies of books put out by Ukrainian publishing houses from the International Book All-Union Association.

An active process of mutual enrichment of Soviet national literatures is going on; the Ukrainian people have the opportunity to become acquainted with the best works of world literature. In the postwar years works from 56 languages of the peoples of the USSR and from 47 of the world's languages were translated into Ukrainian in the republic. They were published in a total of 407 million copies. The deep humanitarian content of the books of Ukrainian Soviet writers and the great printing achievements of books from Ukrainian SSR publishing houses have received broad recognition not only in our country but abroad.

Ukrainian creative collectives such as the Honored State Academic Ukrainian People's Choir imeni G. Verevka, the Dumka Honored State Academic Choir, the Honored State Dance Ensemble of the Ukrainian SSR imeni P. Virskiy, and many others are well known outside the republic's borders.

The facts cited completely refute the vain attempts of bourgeois "Ukrainianologists" to belittle and slander the achievements of Soviet Ukrainian culture. Playing the role of ordinary "landsknechts" [mercenaries] of the "psychological war," they vainly attempt to sow dissension among Soviet peoples and cause Ukrainians to quarrel with representatives of other nationalities of our Motherland. The grandiose achievements of the Soviet Ukraine in the family of the fraternal peoples of the USSR gives a convincing response to the slanderers.

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SOCIOLOGY

GSSR PRESS CONFERENCE ON PEOPLES CONTROL COMMITTEES ACTIVITIES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Jul 85 p 3

[GruzINFORM report on press conference given by O.V. Melkadze, chairman of the GSSR Peoples Control Committee: "The Eye of the People, the Eye of the Master"; date and place not stated]

[Text] The people's controllers at the Rustavi Metal Structures Plant have turned a profit from the shavings from very fine wires that used to be scrapped. At their suggestion these very fine waste shavings are being used in the welding of steel sheet. As a result, each year the enterprise is saving more than 20 tons of expensive electrode wire.

This example drawn from the practical work of the patrols was cited at a press conference given by the chairman of the GSSR People's Control Committee Otar Valerianovich Melkadze, who responded to questions from representatives of the republic's mass information media, correspondents from the central press, and workers from the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Center for the Study, Shaping and Prediction of Public Opinion.

The subject was the specific measures to effect more effective control over the fulfillment of party directives and government decisions and the state plans for the current year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, the strengthening of state discipline in all sections of production and the services sphere, organization and order, and further improvement in all the activities of the people's control organs and insuring the efficacy of these activities.

The press conference was conducted by N.Sh. Endeladze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

[Question] Could you tell us about the directions in the work of the people's controllers and specific cases involving the various violations found and suppressed by them?

[Answer] All organs of people's control, from the posts and groups right up to the republic committee, pay particular attention to the struggle against shortcomings, waste, theft and losses resulting from mismanagement, and write-ups in all sectors of the economy as they draw up the plans for their work and carry out their checks. We also keep the prevention of abuses of official positions and mercenary violations well in view. Checks on the implementation

of the Food Program and the status of trade, everyday, medical and cultural consumer services have acquired a systematic nature. In short, there is virtually no sphere of management and economic or social and cultural life in which the people's controllers are not active.

The urgency in enhancing the effectiveness and efficacy of people's control has been dictated by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and underscored in the instructions of CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade M.S. Gorbachev. Our society faces the task of sharply turning things for the better. And here, the word goes to the patrols, which must erect a firm barrier against the various shortcomings and violations that are hampering the onward development of socioeconomic processes.

Work in all the directions mentioned earlier is being done in close cooperation with the organs of party control, the permanent commissions of the soviets of workers' deputies, and the trade union and Komsomol organizations, and also with law-enforcement organs and the republic's organs of interdepartmental control.

Now, specific instances of violations found and stopped by the patrols. Last year, for example, within the republic's economy the people's control committees found write-ups totaling R6.3 million; those guilty received strict punishment, including criminal charges.

Activeness and robustness are being seen increasingly in the work of the people's control posts and groups. They are more specific and effective in their work to prevent shortcomings and abuses. Thus, the people's control group at the Maglaskiy sovkhos within the zone of Tskhaltubo city recently put a stop to mismanagement by preventing the spoiling of 73 tons of mineral fertilizer. These kinds of groups are growing in number.

This year we have already removed from control five resolutions adopted in 1983 and 1984; and these resolutions, moreover, dealt with key questions such as the course of construction and operation of sewage plants and water installations, providing equipment for especially important construction sites nearing completion, the status of executive and contract discipline at the "Gruzrybprom" and so forth. To be removed from control means that everything has been put to rights and that the instructions and recommendations of the patrols have been completely fulfilled.

They rightly say that the eye of the people is the eye of the master. Thanks to the activity of the people's controllers the republic's economy has been made much healthier, order and organization have become better, and negative phenomena have been greatly reduced in all spheres of life.

[Question] A check has found a number of serious shortcomings, and in accordance with a decision of the People's Control Committee the guilty parties have been removed from their posts. But, prompted by narrow departmental interests, and sometimes by personal interests, the leadership of the ministry or the rayon or city administration allows those punished to remain in their previous positions or transfers them to another no less "profitable" place. How does the republic People's Control Committee act in such cases?

[Answer] Such cases are rare, but they do nevertheless occur. Thus, at one time the manager of one of the transportation offices in Kutaisi was dismissed from his post because of various violations found by the people's controllers. However, he found highly placed patrons for himself. The culprit's appeals led to intervention in this matter by the USSR People's Control Committee and the all-union procuracy. These two organs scrupulously studied the material from the check and reached the unambiguous conclusion that the punishment was just. Moreover, this trial served as precedent for regulating practice in the mutual relations between the organs of people's control and the procuracy.

Another example. The director of the Zestafoni city trade organization, one Sultanishvili was fired, and then somehow immediately got himself a job as a manager in the Samtreda department of workers' supplies. This means that he had found a patron for himself. Subsequently, we checked the operation of the workers' supply administration in the Transcaucasian Railroad in accordance with the plan, and found a whole list of shortcomings and violations; and those who had "taken care" of Sultanishvili were also punished.

[Question] An extensive network of control organs of various subordinations exists but notwithstanding their effectiveness remains inadequate. What is being done to change this situation?

[Answer] The Ministry of Light Industry in the republic recently conducted checks on 52 of the enterprises subordinate to it, using its own resources. Write-ups totaling R3.5 million were found at 14 of them. The people's control committee selectively reexamined the financial and management status of some of these enterprises. And what happened? After the departmental inspectors had left the Tbilisi Sewn Goods Factory imeni Ordzhonikidze the people's controller found write-ups of R14 million. According to official documents from an inspection--again a departmental inspection--the Kutaisi Worsted Cloth Combine appeared fine and really a flourishing enterprise. A week later checks carried out by the Kutaisi city committee of people's control found write-ups of R4 million!

As you can see, the advantage of the follow-up check is obvious. On the other hand, however, there should not be duplication by the control organs; as is known, every check diverts many people from their direct duties. The solution to this problem lies first in enhancing the effectiveness of departmental control, and second, in optimizing the checks.

For example, there is the Georgian republic administration of the USSR State Committee for Standards, which has clear-cut tasks and powers. There is also a state inspectorate under the republic Ministry of Trade, and the scope of its actions also extends to the enterprises that supply goods. Of the 320 checks it carries out each year, 260 are to check the quality and standard of goods right there in the industrial enterprises, while the others are done at stores, dining halls, bases and other places subordinate to the Ministry of Trade.

The USSR Committee of People's Control and the USSR Ministry of Finance have now jointly drawn up proposals to bring order to the entire system of control, in particular to cut back on some of the organs and make their specialization more precise, eliminate duplication and so forth.

However, here in the republic, without waiting for confirmation from the USSR Council of Ministers for these proposals, we have set up a Coordinating Council for the organs of state departmental control under the leadership of N.A. Chitanava, first deputy chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers. This council joins together 15 control organs. During the first stage the activities of nine of them will be coordinated, and a comprehensive plan of action will later be disseminated to the rest. Following an in-depth examination of the mechanism by which they interact, it is intended to extend the orbit of coordination. This work is very painstaking and difficult, but it is very promising for insuring effectiveness in coordination of control.

[Question] You receive anonymous letters, complaints and alarms, among which, of course, some are slanderous. How do you deal with anonymous people?

[Answer] Statistics for the past years indicate that one letter in five is sent to us anonymously. Some people are of the opinion that the place for anonymous letters is the trash can, but we are convinced that a considerable proportion of the anonymous letters are reporting reliable information about various violations. And so these unsigned letters are a subject on their own.

It cannot be said that there is a special system for dealing with anonymous letters; checks are made on all the correspondence that arrives. But there is one special detail: if the anonymous author is reporting false or slanderous information then any further letter with similar content is not investigated.

Another fact has also been established: the anonymous writers are often motivated because of the inadequacy of public information. Various kinds of rumors, gossip and delusions, and even inventions, become a nutrient medium for them. This is what happened at one of the farms in Marneulskiy rayon. Each time he wrote, the anonymous writer reported ever new "facts." We dispatched an official from our committee to the farm, and during a meeting with the labor collected he reported in detail on the results of checks done because of these letters. After that the anonymous writer was placated.

[Question] What kind of violations are typical for our republic?

[Answer] If what you mean is the "specific nature" of violations, then no particular kind can be distinguished. But if we talk about priorities then we can mention write-ups and mismanagement, which are seen most frequently in transportation, construction and light industry. And here a trend can be seen: write-ups have become smaller (the total amount for the republic has noticeably decreased), but have become more widespread. They have started to occur in small trade enterprises, the services sphere and local industry. This is largely explained by the fact that where accounts and accountability are slack and there is no procedure or organization, or strict and careful control, the conditions and prerequisites are created for various violations and for scheming and utilitarian attitudes. Our checks show that grabbers and "wheeler-dealers" try to attach themselves to various combines and enterprises, and creative unions and societies. It is this that explains the gross violations and embezzlement of socialist property detected by the people's controllers at the enterprises and combines of the Bibliophile Society, the Union of Artists and other creative unions.

This is why the republic People's Control Committee pays special attention to every possible enhancement in the activity of the control posts and groups at the local level in involving them in checking and dealing with all shortcomings found by people's controllers, without exception. In this we are guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the instruction of CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade M.S. Gorbachev, who stressed the need for strengthening the activity, robustness and efficacy of all people's control organs.

9642

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SOCIOLOGY

KIEV HOSTS THIRD INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ALCOHOLISM

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 Jun p 3

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Against heavy drinking -- for a healthy way of life": "It's Important to Prevent"]

[Text] How can heavy drinking and alcoholism be overcome? Attention to such questions is being manifested on the part of medicine and biology all over the world. The international symposium "Biological Bases of Alcoholism" going on in Kiev is devoted to them. Along with famous Soviet scientists, researchers from the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Finland and a representative of the World Health Organization are participating in it.

What are the tasks of this meeting? What are the scientists' plans? Addressing these questions at the request of the editorial staff of PRAVDA UKRAINY were G. V. Morozov, chairman of the organizing committee of the symposium, Chairman of the Scientific Council on Narcology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for General and Forensic Psychiatry imeni V. P. Serbskiy and member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; and A. D. Revenok, director of the Ukrainian branch of this institute, candidate of medical sciences and meritorious physician of the UkSSR.

"This is already the third international symposium discussing the problems of preventing and curing alcoholism," emphasized Georgiy Vasilyevich Morozov. "What stands out most clearly? Speaking in general terms, the depth of the threat. From the standpoint of biochemistry, alcohol is undoubtedly a dangerous and aggressive compound. It passes through all biological membranes without hindrance. And the changes in internal organs in connection with heavy drinking and the chronic use of alcohol in essence constitute a secondary phenomenon. What is extraordinarily important is the further deciphering of the neuro-chemical mechanisms that promote this kind of drug addiction and uncovering the essence of an inclination for alcoholic beverages, the development of resistance to it, the immunological pattern in alcoholism, and the genetic predisposition to be subject to it.

"Here is just one example. It turns out that alcohol has a more pronounced influence, even at early stages of attraction to it, on the right hemisphere of the brain."

"The All-Union Center for Medical and Biological Prevention of Alcoholism, which is based at the Scientific Research Institute of General and Forensic Psychiatry, is to begin operations in the near future. This will undoubtedly stimulate various kinds of work on introducing a combination of truly effective measures directed against heavy drinking and on organizing its prevention from the standpoint of biological knowledge on a modern scientific foundation.

"The significance of our symposium in this regard is, of course, great. What is involved here is working out uniform concepts in an extremely difficult field about the advancing actions of collective reason in the battle with an unhealthy predilection that is beginning to threaten humanity."

"The branch of the Institute named V. P. Serbskiy in Kiev was formed quite recently, at the end of 1984," said Anatoliy Denisovich Revenok. "Although our scientific center is young, in its potential it reflects the solid traditions of psychiatric and narcological help in the Ukraine. Among the tasks of the new scientific subdivision first place is allotted to the prevention of alcoholism.

"It is not necessary to remind anyone that the alcoholic's personality is destroyed and that his behavior as a rule is antisocial. Here narcology often joins forces with the psychiatric clinic and expertise. To forecast social danger depending on the stage of alcoholism means to assist the organs of justice more effectively and purposefully in preventing and reducing criminality. Research of this kind--and it is very necessary--is included in the work program of the Ukrainian Branch of the Institute of General and Forensic Psychiatry.

"The problems of overcoming alcoholism no longer permit halfway measures and scientific inertness. The method of trial and error is too expensive. The international symposium in Kiev will be a milestone in these efforts of science. We look on it's being held in the Ukraine as a manifestation of confidence in our experience and capabilities."

12893

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SOCIOLOGY

ALMA-ATA TO HOST CONFERENCE ON IMPROVING MANAGEMENT

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by V. Trapeznikov, academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, director of the Institute of Administration under the USSR Academy of Sciences and Hero of Socialist Labor: "Who Profits by Business Games?: Tomorrow the 16th International Seminar 'Business Games and Simulations' Opens in Alma-Ata"]

[Excerpts] At the present stage of our country's socioeconomic development the party attaches paramount importance to the convergence of science and production and to more efficient utilization of scientific and technical and production potential. All-round improvement of the system for administering the economy and the economic mechanism is of key significance in the resolution of this complex of problems; it is linked to the problem of effecting a decisive turnabout in the direction of putting the economy on an intensive path of development.

Today the dialectic of developing productive forces and improving production relationships under socialism dictates the necessity of an optimal combination of processes to create the purely technical preconditions for economic progress with those to shape the organizational and economic conditions for implementing them.

As is well known, the effectiveness of the administration of any organizational system, at all levels of economic management, is defined by the ability to elaborate optimal decisions at the proper time. In many cases this depends not only upon knowledge of the general principles of administration, but also upon the ability to utilize this knowledge, orienting oneself in a changing situation. At the present time the method of business games is finding ever greater application as the basis of decisions made with regard to improvement in the guidance and administration of the economy. This method makes it possible to carry out an experiment under the conditions of a game, a game which simulates reality. The first business games in our country were held in the 1930's; over the next several decades this method became an effective instrument for research into complex organizational systems, the functioning of which was connected with the so-called human factor. Business games allow one to follow tendencies toward the manifestation of activism in organizational systems and analyze the behavior of economic systems (enterprises, organizations, shops, brigades etc.) under conditions of improvement of the economic mechanism.

In the process of studying the economic mechanism, a model of the subject is constructed. At first it is researched on a purely theoretical level. Conclusions and recommendations thereby obtained must be verified in a simulated model, so as to refine quantitative and qualitative properties and recommendations. To this end business games are also set up; these make it possible to gain experience without bearing actual material expenses.

Thereafter the economic experiment is set up at an actual facility; this precedes the introduction of administrative innovations. An experiment under actual conditions makes it possible to verify how good the recommendations obtained during theoretical research and simulations are. Thus, a chain is set up: theoretical research - business game - experiment under actual conditions.

As early as 1968 very simple business games designed to monitor mechanisms of coordinated administration were proposed at our institute in V. N. Burkov's laboratory. Then more complex games began to be created, as well as sets thereof.

Business games elaborated at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Administration and at others of our country's research centers, including work done by Kazakhstan scientists, are designed not only for research on the various laws of administration of organizational systems, but are also being used successfully for teaching purposes at the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of Economics, at VUZ's and in departments of advanced education.

The capital of Kazakhstan was chosen as the site where this international seminar on business games would be held (incidentally, this is the first such seminar in this field to be conducted in the USSR). The contribution by our republic scientists to the development of the theory of active systems and the business games method is widely known both here in our country and abroad. Such scientific centers as the Kazakh Polytechnical Institute, the Alma-Ata Institute of Economics and the Kazakh State University have done a great deal to develop the methodology and setting up of various types of business games for teaching and research purposes.

12825

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SOCIOLOGY

KIRGHIZ SPECULATORS DEAL IN FOREIGN, DOMESTIC GOODS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 Jun 85 p 3

/Article by N. Nastichenko, deputy chief of the Administration for Fighting Speculation and Embezzlement of Socialist Property, Kirghiz SSR MVD:
"Enough Rope to Hang Themselves"/

[Text] The airports are always full of people. Some are arriving. Some are departing. However, it sometimes happens that a person has a ticket and the plane is ready for take-off, but the potential passenger, instead of ending up in a comfortable airliner seat, finds himself on a hard chair at the police station. He was "invited" there by employees of the Kirghiz Airline Department of Internal Affairs for Air Transport.

Thus did B. Shukhman unwillingly have to change his journey itinerary. He has been engaged in criminal activities for not just a year. Dishonest profiteering had become the purpose of his entire life. Although he had a higher education and could have worked in his area of specialization, he opted for engaging in speculative machinations. Among the items included in his speculative activities were jeans, women's jeans, metal belt buckles, natural leather raincoats, fur coats, leather jackets, tape cassettes, and cigarettes — imported goods that are in high demand among the youth. B. Shukhman's activities qualified as speculation on a particularly grand scale. But this operator sold articles belonging to other people at excessive prices, and by the same token was the middle man between himself and citizens involved in his deals from which he extracted a profit for himself. He made tape recordings of foreign cassettes and then sold them for 20 - 30 rubles each.

He also had helpers. Thus, L. Burshanskaya, who held an administrative position at the Frunze Knitwear Association, falsely listed B. Shukhman as a repairman-mechanic, and thus afforded him favorable conditions for carrying on his criminal activities. For that she must be given the punishment she deserves.

By violating the basic principle of the distribution of material goods in accordance with the quantity and quality of service rendered, and by extracting non-labor income, a speculator constitutes a social danger. The main force needed to control such persons is heightened activity on the part of the people themselves, the labor collectives, and the public

control organizations. An end to the activities of the inveterate speculator could be brought about much sooner if only the citizens to whom he sells items and articles at outlandish prices would carry out their civil duty.

A trip to the militia station and the institution of criminal proceedings was the end of the road for the inhabitants Osha M. Gaziyeva, who bought up about 5,000 rubles worth of kerchiefs in the city of Lvov, A. Saitov and S. Saitov who brought 3,000 rubles worth of Japanese kerchiefs to Moscow, and Kh. Abdurayimov who also acquired women's and men's suits from Japan valued at the same amount of money. Criminal proceedings were instituted against all of them.

In February, the box office cashier Khochaturva at the Oktyabr cinema was detained. She acquired commercial goods in short supply in the central cities of the country and resold them in Frunze. Just before she was apprehended, she had sold 12 pairs of Austrian women's boots, and more than 14,000 rubles in cash was confiscated from her home along with 22,000 rubles worth of gold jewelry items and crystal service.

The exposed criminal group of speculators in commercial goods included the deputy director of the at-home work combine Abdullayev, officials of Tkani Store No. 16 and the Frunze Promptovary Association Omurkuylova, Zykova, and others. They were engaged in the speculation of textiles in short supply. Upon his detention, 450 meters of velour, costing eight rubles 30 kopecks per meter, were confiscated from Abdullayev's home. He bought up the material at the store for 12 rubles per meter, and was reselling the material at 14 rubles per meter.

No matter how diversified these examples of speculation appear at first glance, underlying all of them are a violation of the existing laws and standards in commercial practice, and a low level of production discipline among commerce workers. The wholesale purchase of 5,000 rubles of Japanese kerchiefs would be impossible if the vendors did not meet that price.

The low level of labor discipline in the agricultural enterprises also gives rise to speculation. And particularly in those places where directors of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, in violation of agriculture law, assign significant areas to seasonal workers for kitchen gardening. Last year, for example, more than six hectares of sovkhos land were allotted to 60 temporary melon and onion growers. Moreover, about five hectares were released even without a land allotment authorization. Besides, there has now developed the bad practice of allotting individual kitchen gardens to seasonal workers on crop rotation fields or in areas close to them.

By using individual plots as a screen, the melon growers, the onion growers, and irrigators are stealing a significant amount of agricultural production. And then, after having secured certificates from the rural Soviets and kolkhoz boards for their individual gardens, they take the vegetables from the fields to the republic's kolkhoz markets and beyond the

republic, and turn them in to the procurement organizations. Thus, the melon grower Tokhtayev of the kolkhoz imeni Panfilov of the Panfilovskiy Rayon, stole more than 5 million tons of watermelons from the kolkhoz's field, for which he was sentenced to three years of imprisonment. Last September, the worker Izbakiyev at the auxiliary farm of the Kirgizglavvodstroy PMK [expansion unknown] was detained for carrying off about five tons of melons from the field. However, Izbakiyev averted a criminal indictment because his private orchard was located alongside the melon field. It is not hard to guess that the selected fruit might have included melons that "rolled" from the public hectares into his own hundreds of melons.

The law-enforcement organs of the republic are waging a decisive struggle against speculation. However, this is not enough. Its eradication requires the efforts of labor collectives, public formations, and each Soviet citizen. It is essential to raise the level of labor and executive discipline in commerce, in the kolkhozes, and in the sovkhozes.

6289

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SOCIOLOGY

UZBEK ANONYMOUS SLANDERERS MAY BE PROSECUTED

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by B. Pinkhasov, director of the Scientific-Research Institute of Forensic Examination imeni Kh. S. Suleymanova of the UzSSR Ministry of Justice: "The Slanderer Before the Face of the Law"]

[Text] The subject here concerns slanderers who in their false denunciations turn white into black. Prompted by mercenary and other vile motives, these people attempt to discredit a person in the eyes of those around him, cause him moral shock, and sometimes, after having accused of "nightmarish crimes," hope that he will be indicted. It is difficult to imagine how much time and effort are wasted on checking out slanderous letters!

A slanderer is a phenomenon which is incompatible with the principles of communist morality. Retribution inevitably comes to the slanderer. But before that happens, honest people suffer from various examinations of "anonymous" letters. Of course, we do not mean here those cases where an author, after having submitted genuine facts, requests that his name not be publicized for valid reasons. But that must be for valid reasons.

Criticism in our country is one of the forms of social control. Each citizen can and must come forward with honest and open criticism at meetings, write to newspapers, Party, and state organs. That kind of criticism will always be supported by the public. Attempts to stifle bold and principled criticism are severely punishable in our country. All of this makes up our customary, legal, and approved standards of life. Why then, do we accept as criticism "hissing" slanderous idle gossip?

The editorial offices of Tashkent and Moscow newspapers, Party organs of Tashkent, the Ministry of Education, and other offices have been flooded with letters. The letters complained that one of the Tashkent schools had become a hotbed of evil deeds and vile passions. The teachers, the letters claimed, had long since lost the aspect of Soviet pedagogues. They beat the children, are late for class, curse among themselves, do not convene parent meetings, etc.

The director of the school received a letter in which a "group of parents," concerned about her health, at the same time advised her not to go out onto the street at night because they learned from an ostensibly completely reliable source that the son of one of the school's teachers lost a card game to the director (the person's name was given).

An investigating commission was sent to the school. The school's normal life was disrupted. The teachers' councils spoke about the necessity of finding and exposing the slanderers. It was then suggested that the vile letters were written by one of the school's instructors.

Material evidence was submitted to the Scientific-Research Institute of Forensic Investigation. A forensic expert there established that all of the slanderous letters were written by one person. The writer of those letters was determined. It turned out to be the instructor of Russian Language and Literature Zakrutsкая (henceforth the names have been changed).

The Office of the Procurator. A woman sitting across from the procurator is noticeably anxious. "The group of parents" has been put on the spot by the incontrovertible force of science, and the time has come to answer for its actions.

"I don't know what letters you are talking about," she babbles. But then she is presented with the letters and the expert's conclusion.

"Yes, I wrote them. I was offended. They took away half my wages when the responsibilities of the director of studies were curtailed."

Several instructors, motivated by comradely feelings, themselves suggested through the director that she take part of their own classes, but she heaped mud on them in her mendacious epistles and accused them of non-existing sins.

"Was there any truth in your letters?"

"There was... a little..."

No, there was none. There cannot be a little truth or a lot of truth. There can only be a single truth. And if that is not there, then lies and slander have been heaped on colleagues and comrades whose work in bringing up the new person is so highly valued by our people.

A characteristic feature is that many slanderous letters contain "facts" about the infidelity of one of the spouses.

The design is simple. The slanderers strike at that which is most treasured and dear to a person -- his family. They know full well that shocks of this kind are the most painful kind.

Unfortunately, some husband or wife, after having received several vile denunciations of this kind, begin to believe them "a little," even though, as a rule, there are no grounds for believing them. Such was the case with the foreman Saidov from one of Tashkent's enterprises. He systematically received letters in which his wife was accused of infidelity.

Instead of going to the militia in order to try to find the author of the letters, he started to make scenes of jealousy and even filed for a divorce. It was only after the letters were submitted for examination, at the initiative of the court, that the slanderer was identified and the whole absurdity of the accusations in the letters was cleared up. The slanderer got his due.

One also runs into the following situations: For some reason or other one of the best workers at a plant is called into the chief's office. He is then asked:

"How are things going? How's work going?" The worker wonders: What's this all about?

"Someone has blown the whistle on you. True, the author does not indicate his name, but you must understand yourself that we have to check it out."

The man wrote a long explanation, as if he needed to justify himself.

A month later he is called again by the next office higher up. Approximately the same conversation takes place, and once again, he is asked to write an explanation.

One would like to ask such comrade supervisors:

"Don't you know this respectable, conscientious man who is a leading worker in his collective? You do know that. Then why do you take this person wounded by slander and force him justify himself. Why don't you look for the viper and extract its stinger?"

There are slanderers with a wretched imagination, but there are also genuine "masters" of their craft. In reading their letters, one only wonders how one can think up such stuff. Such a torrent of cultivated idle gossip is unfolded in ten or twelve pages that one begins to doubt the complete sanity of the authors of these "compositions."

Some time ago the citizen Voronova walked into one of the rayon procurator's offices of Tashkent. She brought several letters addressed to her. The letters exposed Voronova, cautioned her, warned her, and threatened her. She was accused of every possible thinkable and unthinkable sin and crime. At the end of the letter the author wondered just how such people could remain on earth.

The authorities in the procurator's office asked the plaintiff if she suspected anyone? She was almost certain that only her neighbor Tomilina could have engaged in such filthy deeds.

The letters were submitted for expert examination. At first glance, the handwriting of the letters seemed to be similar to that of Tomilina, but for the expert, superficial similarity is not enough. He established that the letters were not written by Tomilina, but by someone who imitated her handwriting. And then the expert's attention was caught by an explanation in the case materials addressed to the procurator, written by the deponent. As a result of painstaking work, the expert came to the stunning conclusion that the slanderous letters sent to the citizen Voronova was written... by Voronova herself. Later, she admitted that she wished to play a dirty trick on her neighbor, but without the slightest reason. She stole Tomilina's notebook with some written records, and then learned to copy her handwriting.

Or take another case. After a regularly scheduled run was completed, the conductor Muzafarov was called into the rail office and was handed an order calling for his dismissal. The grounds for the dismissal were based on complaints filed by passengers in the car in which Muzafarov was working. The complaint asserted that he was engaged in speculation, extortion, and was rude to passengers. The signatures on the complaint were illegible. In vain, Muzafarov pointed out that in all the years of his flawless service he never engaged in anything of the kind. The administration was implacable. Muzafarov then turned to the courts. Appearing as a witness, the brigade leader of the train crew characterized Muzafarov as an honest, conscientious worker, and categorically denied that he could have committed such improper acts. The case was further complicated by the fact that names and addresses of the plaintiffs were unknown. In the course of further investigation it was suggested that the complaint could have been written by Tairov who had worked with Muzafarov in the same brigade. The latter had pointed out Tairov's unworthy behavior to him several times.

The experts established that the text of the complaint and the six signatures of passengers were written by one person -- Tairov. The court reinstated Muzafarov to his former position. The slanderer was severely punished.

There is not, and there cannot be any room for slanderers in our society.

Standing in the path of the slanderer, in defense of the honor and dignity of the Soviet people, is the law. Article 112 of the Criminal Code of the UzSSR explains in detail that slander is the dissemination of fabrications that discredit another person and that are known to be false. These may include fabrications about a person's commission of illegal or other improper, immoral acts. Such fabrications may concern behavior at work, in

the family, in everyday life, past activity, the presence of any particular illness, etc. In this connection, slander entails the institution of criminal proceedings and is punishable by a prison term of up to one year and more, depending upon the hazard that the slander presents. The law especially provides for greater penalties for more dangerous types of slander that result in severe consequences.

The slanderer doubtless is aware of the criminal and punishable nature of his actions and strives not to leave any traces in order to avoid exposure. He tries to alter his handwriting, writes with his left hand, or prints his letters. His signatures are illegible or dispatches his slanderous statements without a signature, and types his text. But all of this is in vain! The expert investigator is armed with the very latest methods for identifying the true author and perpetrator of such documents.

6289

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SOCIOLOGY

KASSR: RESEARCH PROVES GROUP ATHEIST PROPAGANDA EFFECTIVE

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by I. Zhivoglyad, lecturer at Karaganda State University: "The Influence of the Collective: Atheistic Education"]

[Excerpts] Each collective, large or small, has its own unique moral and psychological atmosphere. The interrelations and mutual ties which are dominant there instill in each person a specific spirit, instills it each day and every hour of the day, although this is not evident at first glance.

The consciousness and behavior of the modern believer, particularly the young believer, is changing, and retains ever fewer religious ideals.

The Karaganda support station of the Institute of Scientific Atheism under the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences has recently conducted more than ten specific sociological studies. In one of them every tenth member of the Protestant religious communities present in the oblast center was surveyed. This study showed that in their jobs believers pursue a goal: approximately 23 percent of those surveyed were working to bring physical well-being to their families, over 19 percent saw their primary goal in a striving to be useful to society, almost 17 percent rated the upbringing and education of their children highest and only 4.7 percent of the believers surveyed hoped to "earn eternal salvation of their souls" through their labor.

Believers are also not indifferent to their immediate social surroundings. The majority of them choose friends on the basis of businesslike qualities; only 9.5 percent choose friends who profess the same faith as themselves.

Who should be the main object of atheistic influence -- the individual believer, the head of a religious family or the religious congregation? For the selection of atheist cadres and the forms and methods of their work depend upon the answer to this question.

The theory of scientific atheism delineates two forms of working with the public: the mass and the individual. Of course, these are interrelated. Each has its strong points and its weak points.

Thus, for example, in an atheistic talk aimed at a large audience it is difficult to apply a differentiated approach which would take into account the

differences in listeners' social backgrounds, ethnicity and world views. Feedback is poor in this form of atheistic propaganda. Individualized work has a precise focal point; however, it requires a large number of specialists trained in scientific atheism. Furthermore, mass forms of atheistic work, as a rule, touch upon matters which are of social significance and common to all. Individualized forms, on the other hand, allow one to concentrate attention on questions which concern a specific individual.

However, along with society and individuals, a certain stable group of people -- a person's microsocial environment -- exerts a great deal of influence on individuals, including believers. Often it is precisely this microgroup which defines the consciousness, mood and behavior of an individual, particularly of a believer. As specific sociological research has shown, it is in the religious microenvironment that a believer's consciousness is molded.

Hence the conclusion: between the mass and individual forms of atheistic work there must be yet another form connecting them -- the group.

The group provides for directed influence on believers by a group of atheists with close contacts to the believers, a group specially organized for this purpose. Objects of group influence could be family or extended-family groups of believers, a congregation's youth group, the believers' contact group at an enterprise and so forth.

In Karaganda, where 60 percent of believers are connected with labor collectives, this form of work, as research has shown, has the greatest effect.

Taking into account the specific nature of a group of believers, the party organization sets up an atheist influence group. It includes: a brigade leader or foreman; a leading worker in production who is most respected by the believers and is of the same ethnic group as they are; a labor veteran; atheistically-minded members of a believer's family or extended family; an agitator who operates at the believers' place of residence; an instructor from the school which believers' children attend; a deputy from the local administrative organ; a member of the union committee etc. This group is headed by an experienced atheist who is personally responsible for carrying out the group's plan of operation. The object of his particular attention is coordination of action among group members, analysis of results, and -- in case of need -- summoning up of additional forces and attaching of greater atheistic significance to measures by the collective. One of the leader's main tasks is to increase the atheist training and methodological mastery of his group's members.

Several years ago groups of atheists were established in Karaganda. One should note the effectiveness of these atheist groups' work.

Their principal task is to prevent violations of the "Statute on Religious Associations in the Kazakh SSR," decrease the religious activity of the congregation and render its leaders and members assistants in orientation toward public ideals and behavioral norms.

Practical experience with the group form of atheistic propaganda in Karaganda shows that it possesses diverse and solid instances of feedback and is the most successful in combining both practical work and research. Members of the

group for atheistic influence on the public focus on religious ties and relations and consequently are able to neutralize some and to reduce the religious activity of others within the limits of legislation dealing with religious cults.

Atheists cadres, whether working with a mass audience or one-on-one, in practice act as individuals, only on the basis of their own experience, training, and knowledge. The group form of work presupposes a collective influence of the atheists on a group of believers. A more rapid mastery of the comrades' experience takes place in this case.

It should be noted that the group form most successfully combines the comprehensive and the differential approaches to the believers.

The use of this method, it seems, has enriched the practice of atheistic propaganda in other oblasts of the republic.

12825

CSO: 1830/679

SOCIOLOGY

RAMADAN OBSERVANCE SEEN HARMFUL TO CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Tashkent LENIN UCHQUNI in Uzbek 25 May 85 p 2

[Text] "Get up, my child, it's time to eat."

He opened his eyes a little. Sardor didn't understand much of what was going on at first. Then he remembered he was fasting with his grandmother, and his head fell back on the pillow again.

"I want to sleep a little more," he said drowsily.

"Get up, don't talk like that. That's not the way to observe Ramadan..."

Although such incidents are few in the month of Ramadan they do occur among certain students.

It is well-known that according to the precepts of Ramadan people eat before dawn and after sunset every day. Of course, this is enormously harmful to the human organism.

Fine, why do people observe Ramadan? And what are its harmful effects?

These questions were put to Candidate of Medical Sciences Aqida Nazrullayeva Sodiqova, chief of the Main Administration for Treatment and Preventive Care for Children of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Health:

"A great deal has been written about the harm of observing Ramadan. In past centuries progressive-minded scholars also wrote many things about this harmful custom. Usually, old people who practice religious rites observe Ramadan. Unfortunately, in recent times cases have surfaced of families with religious convictions drawing their young children to observe Ramadan.

Fasting is also very harmful for the organism of a developing teenager. When fasting the organism grows weak and the digestive system is disturbed. As a result the organism loses its ability to fight various internal diseases. Being hungry all day and eating at night and before dawn disrupts the normal functioning of the stomach. Stomach and intestinal diseases like gastritis, anemia, and avitaminosis occur more frequently due to hunger. When hungry the intestines shrink and saliva gathers in the stomach. This is extremely

harmful for the organism, especially for the organism of a young child. As a result of hunger the organism can become ill not only with stomach and intestinal diseases but also with infectious diseases.

Fasting affects not only a person's organism, but also his mind.

Our beloved Communist Party is carrying out a great deal of work to ensure that today's generation grows up perfectly developed in every way. Brand new vacation areas, sanatoriums, hospitals, and convalescent facilities are being built for children. The old religious customs are being restrained. Traditions that conform to the Soviet way of life are emerging.

Fasting is considered one of the more harmful old religious customs. Thus, people of all ages everywhere must wage a sharp struggle against this harmful ill.

9439

CSO: 1836/430

SOCIOLOGY

AZSSR: CRITICISM OF ISLAMIC EXTREMISM, FANATICISM DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 2 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word Azerinform report on results of the republic scientific-practical conference on "Atheistic education at the level of party demands" which was held in Nakhchyvan. Noting the poor quality of atheistic propaganda conducted in residential areas and among children, adolescents, the youth "and especially women," it is pointed out that "propaganda work in the sector of freeing family traditions from religious influences is still being conducted weakly, and the principles by which the clergy influence the population are poorly studied." All state and party organs were urged to step up atheistic and antireligious activities. In this regard, it was emphasized that "'Bilik' Society organizations and Academy of Science administrations must conduct broad informational work among the population on the harm of religion and religious customs and traditions, they must propagandize scientific knowledge and criticize Islamic extremism and fanaticism."

DRUNKENNESS, POLYGAMY ASSAILED BY AZSSR DEPUTY MINISTER

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 5 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,400-word article by A. Zulfagarov, first deputy minister of justice of the AzSSR, in which the importance of new traditions and negative aspects of old ones are stressed. He said that "I must speak especially about Azerbaijani feasts. The feast is always and everywhere beautiful and joyful, and festivity and music should always prevail. Excessive eating and drinking does not prove that a feast is conducted in a festive and meaningful manner. At this kind of feast unpleasant events, even crimes, often occur. For example, last year in one of the villages of Karabagh, some youths were drinking during a feast, and became drunk and hooliganistic. The feast was quickly turned into an occasion for mourning. As a result, two people were jailed for a long time." He continued to say that "despite effective measures, we still come across loathsome situations. In 1984 a number of people were sentenced for polygamy. Crimes like bride-napping still occur, as do situations in which underaged girls are forced to get married."

BETTER COORDINATION BETWEEN SOCIOLOGISTS, MINISTRIES URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 9 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,900-word article by Professor J. Mehdiyev on the importance of sociology in the study of human factors in the development and application

of new technological processes, primarily with regard to labor force turnover and social planning. It is noted that "our republic's Sociologists Society is now able to conduct very sophisticated research. But this capability is not fully exploited. Sociological councils, groups, departments and laboratories, in most cases, work in isolation. Thus, research on labor and labor collectives, cadre turnover and the study of the organization of the brigade system of labor and socialist competition have been conducted on the basis of the internal needs of ministries and institutions without coordinating with the councils which exist in the city or rayon. As a result, work done has been relatively ineffective.

PROBLEMS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES NOTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 3 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Professor A. Tahirov noting that "our foreign language program and textbooks do not correspond to the demands of the school reform." It is pointed out that "the foreign language program and texts are not being discussed with the broad teacher masses"; as a result, "their experience and sage advice are not being widely exploited in this matter." It is urged that foreign language textbooks be modernized, and proposed that "special foreign language laboratories be established at the Azerbaijan Scientific Research Pedagogical Sciences Institute, and lectures tried out there. The lectures must be prepared on the basis of lexical and grammatical minimums." It is added that "we must note with feelings of great regret that the printing of methodological literature for foreign languages is still not keeping pace with the demands of the time." It is also recommended that foreign language teachers receive more extensive training in order to prevent later job dropouts.

TEACHER SHORTAGE NOTED IN SOME AZSSR RAYONS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 10 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by N. Najafov, chairman of the Cadre Department of the AzSSR Ministry of Culture, on the growing demand for qualified teaching cadres, especially at the elementary level. "Good possibilities for increasing teacher training by external means exist under the school reform. Nevertheless, there are few teachers with advanced training in Aghdash, Shamakhy, Shaki, Lankaran, Zagatala and other rayons." In a proposal prepared by the Ministry of Education it was pointed out that more teachers with higher training are needed in Russian, physical education, art and music. It is added, however, that "since teachers of Azerbaijani language and literature, mathematics, history and geography all have higher education, it has not been necessary to continue admittance into external departments for these specialties."

AZSSR COURTS TO EXAMINE LABOR DISPUTES MORE CLOSELY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 April 1985 carries on page 4 an 800-word Azerinform report on the plenum of the AzSSR Supreme Court. At the meeting it was noted that the courts "are still not making full use of their possibilities in examining disputes arising from the struggle against violations of work discipline, loss of work time, quitting work or drunkenness; in a number of cases, necessary measures are not being taken against labor law violations by management when removing a worker from his job."

SOCIOLOGY

BSSR PRESS ATTACKS CATHOLIC CHURCH

[Editorial Report] Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 7 June, and 14 July 1985 carries on pages 2 and 3 two articles--2,000 words and 1,800 words, respectively--under the rubric "Catholicism and anti-Communism" by the same authors, A. Bazhko and V. Pepyalyayew. The 7 June article entitled, "The Ways of Betrayal and Force," attacks "the Belorussian anti-Communist national centrarevolutionaries" who claim that the Catholic Church was the foundation of the Polish, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Latvian and even Russian culture. "History shows," the authors write, "that bourgeois nationalism and clericalism are "berries of the same field" [like two peas in a pod]. "Like Siamese twins, they had and have the same interests: nationalism looks to religion to provide it with grounds for its anti-national activities; and the clerics are interested in nationalistic tendencies to realize their missionary goals, together...they are a striking force for the militant bourgeoisie." The second article, entitled "Brothers in Christ in the Same Soup," attempts to discredit the spiritual and moral leadership of the Catholic Church by accusing the Vatican of long collaboration with the CIA. The article claims that since World War II, the Vatican and "Catholicism began to use the strategy of a chameleon." The Popes allowed CIA workers "to occupy more and more important posts" in the Apostolic capital and created a "Vatican Pentagon." The authors conclude the article by calling Washington and the Vatican "brothers in Christ" who follow the Jesuit recipe of "let the end justify the means."

Two other anti-Catholic articles appeared in Minsk ZVAZDA in Belorussian on 8 June and 3 July 1985, both on page 3 under the rubric "Catholicism: Sermons and Business," both written by the same author, V. Stsyapana. The 8 June 300-word article entitled "Enticement" ridicules the methods the Catholic Church employs to "lure" young people back to church. The article notes that today's churches maintain gymnasiums, swimming pools, and recreation halls to keep the young people in "the fold." Not long ago, however, Vatican denounced such activities as sports, music and dancing as "the Devil's business," the article claims. In the 3 July 450-word article, entitled "Shaking the Dust from Past Idols: Behind the Curtain of Western Religious Art," the author accuses the Vatican of conducting a "psychological war" in the name of art and culture. He objects to Radio Vatican's claim that "all truly great art is associated with religion." The Church uses art to its own purpose, "to entertain, to entice, to direct," the author writes. In particular, he accuses the Catholic Church of luring young people from socialist states into the Church with avangarde art, music and film.

SOCIOLOGY

KIRGHIZIYA'S LAKE ISSYK DRAWS MANY ILLEGITIMATE TOURISTS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 11 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA correspondent A. Shepelenko and deputy department chief for industry, transport, and communications of the Kirghiz SSR's People's Control Committee A. Ananov titled "Officially, with the Speed of the Wind: the Way Illegitimate Tourists Prefer to Travel to Issyk-Kul." Noting that the republic's Lake Issyk has become the place to visit while vacationing, the authors say that the capacity of the lake is overtaxed by the steady flow of vacationers who create traffic rush hours on Fridays and Saturdays at the Krasnooktyabrskiy Bridge on the highway leading to the lake. "And, although there are huge, conspicuous signs over the entire length of the Issyk-Kul Highway beginning with the capital which give notice of the limited capacity of the road to handle traffic, they do not stop all those who want to get to the lake." Most of the article, however, does not deal with the question of capacity either of the road or of the resort to deal with the numbers of vacationers, but with the issue of how regulations which seek to limit access to the resort are circumvented. A number of republic officials, listed by name, use their positions to obtain permission for "official" travel to the lake -- one by using the pretext of giving lectures on fire prevention in the area, another traveling with papers issued by the republic epidemiology commission (which grant their bearers permission to take along an additional 5 people -- an often abused privilege), others with a variety of "official reasons." The authors suggest that, since the republic MVD's auto inspection administration lacks sufficient manpower to solve the problem, party buros and managers of enterprises help by plugging up these loopholes for "illegitimate" vacationers.

CSO: 1830/822

CULTURE

AZERBAIJANI BOOK SHIPMENTS TO IRAN CURTAILED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 12 April 1985 carries on page 8 a 600-word report by Rovshan Valiyev on recent letters received from Iranian Azerbaijan. It is noted that "the form of sociopolitical life in the Islamic Republic of Iran has basically changed. In Southern Azerbaijan, as in the provinces of Khorasan, Isfahan, Sistan-Baluchistan, Yazd and Kerman, basic changes are still taking place in literature, fine arts and the press." Mentioning the burning of books and the destruction of national monuments in Southern Azerbaijan, the rebuffing of Soviet attempts to supply Iranian Azerbaijan with Azerbaijani books is also described: "Books sent from Baku to Tabriz and letters to the South have been returned. We have sent the same books to the addressee again...because it is our patriotic duty to serve benevolent goals, to broaden the literary relations between our peoples, to deepen these relations and to expose those who are inflaming a chauvinistic atmosphere." Verses received in one of the letters from the South are quoted in which the poet wishes to go over to the "other side," meaning Soviet Azerbaijan.

POET VISITS, WRITES ABOUT AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 27 April 1985 carries on page 4 two poems written by Fikret Goja based on his recent trip to Afghanistan. In the editorial introduction it is stated that "the poet Fikret Goja was recently in Afghanistan where he wrote poems about the friendly country, its selfless struggle and its simple people." The poems concern the longing for one's home and removing the veil from women.

CSO: 1830/807

CULTURE

KIRGHIZ MINISTERS RESPOND TO JOURNALISTS' QUESTIONS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 2 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word KirTAG article titled "Battle Mission of the Journalists" that gives a belated account of a 30 April press conference held at a meeting of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee. At the press conference, which was opened by Kirghiz CP Central Committee secretary A.K. Karypkulov, the Kirghiz ministers of agriculture (A. Savitakhunov), the fruit and vegetable industry (K. Tynaliyev), and procurement (S. Abdrakmanov) gave reports on the state of affairs in their respective areas, and then answered questions from the special correspondents of central newspapers as well as from workers of the Kirghiz SSR mass media. Questions centered on developmental problems of the republic agro-industrial complex, accelerating scientific-technological progress, improving the organization and management of labor, increasing cadre discipline and responsibility, and the overall raising of the effectiveness of agricultural production.

CSO: 1830/819

REGIONAL ISSUES

GRISHKYAVICHUS SPEAKS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 6 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Speech by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, at the meeting of the republic's party economic aktiv 5 July in Vilnius: "Accelerating Scientific-Technical Progress: Meeting of the Republic's Party Economic Aktiv"]

[Text] The meeting of the republic's party economic aktiv was held 5 July in Vilnius. Invited to the meeting were the members and candidates for membership of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the members of the Audit Commission of the Lithuanian CP, the first secretaries of the party gorkoms and raykoms who are not members of the Central Committee, directors of ministries of ministries and departments, chairmen and deputy chairmen of the planning commissions of the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms of the soviets of people's deputies, the editors of city and regional newspapers, the group of secretaries of primary party organizations, managers of enterprises and organizations, scientific workers, rector's of VUZ's, and the remaining republic party and soviet aktiv.

Attending the meeting were Comrades P.P. Grishkyavichus, V.S. Astrauskas, A.S. Barkauskas, Yu.I. Bernatavichyus, A.K. Brasauskas, N.K. Dybenko, A.K. Kayryalis, V.K. Mikuchyauskas, R.I. Songayla, A.A. Ferensas, L.K. Shepetis, V.Yu. Kardamavichyus, Yu.Yu. Petyavichyus, P.P. Shileykis; deputy chairmen of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers; and other responsible party, soviet and trade-union workers.

The meeting was opened by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee. On the agenda were the question "Results of the Meeting in the CPSU Central Committee on Questions of Accelerating Scientific-Technical Progress and the Task of Republic Party

obligations of the working people of the Lithuanian SSR to celebrate the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

First Secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee P.P. Grishkyavichus presented a report on the first question.

Report of Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus

Dear comrades!

An important event in the life of the party and the people was the CPSU Central Committee meeting on questions of scientific-technical progress that, as you know, took place on the 11th and 12th of June of this year. This meeting paved the way for the development and practical implementation of fundamental measures to carry out that program for accelerating the country's social and economic development put forward at the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The profound and substantial report given by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the decree of the Central Committee Politburo adopted on the basis of the results of his work, oriented our party and all Soviet people toward the achievement of qualitative changes in the life of the society and the intensive development of the economy on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

The work to put into effect party plans is now becoming paramount. As was emphasized at the July (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and at the 3rd Session, 11th Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, it is now especially important to raise the role of party organizations in all sectors of public development and above all in resolving social and economic tasks, to activate the work of the soviets of people's deputies in this direction, and to mobilize the working people for self-sacrificing and highly productive labor.

The communists and working people of Soviet Lithuania, as in the entire country, completely and fully support the party policy and the practical work of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo to put into effect the program to accelerate social and economic development. They understand well that, in the words of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, "one must act today, right now and all together to fuse the efforts of all parts of the society into a single current," and they are firmly resolved to proceed in precisely this way.

And the work of our meeting must actively contribute to this. Proceeding from contemporary party demands, it is essential for us to evaluate critically the situation in the utilization of the scientific-technical potential in the republic and to outline specific ways and measures for a fundamental improvement of the work in this direction.

The republic's successes in its economic development are indisputable and well known. It is enough to say that hundreds of industrial enterprises have been constructed in a relatively short period of time, agriculture has been

elevated to a higher level, and the appearance of cities and villages has changed. During the past 10 years alone, the fixed capital of the national economy has increased by a factor of 1.7.

Science has become an important sphere of the national economy. There are now many scientific institutions and scientific-research institutes along with their branches and departments in operation in the republic. A sizeable group of scientists is making a noticeable contribution to the development of basic and applied sciences.

The established potential is allowing us to increase the production of national income every year and to increase the efficiency of the economy. This is clearly apparent in the example of the current five-year plan. The average annual increase in national income grew by 5.6 percent, which exceeds the pace set for the five-year plan. Almost 92 percent of the increase in national income was obtained by raising the productivity of labor. As a whole, the five-year plan is being fulfilled in most of the basic economic indicators.

It would be wrong, however, to assume that the results achieved in the economic and social development of the republic fully correspond to contemporary requirements.

Having realistically evaluated all that has been done, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev noted that an increase in negative phenomena began to be felt in the country's economy in the 1970's. This was reflected primarily in a reduction in the rate of economic growth, as a result of which many social and economic measures of the past three five-year plans were not completely fulfilled. There was a particular worsening of the situation at the beginning of the current five-year plan

Most of these negative phenomena are also present in the economy of our republic. And the main reason for this involves the fact that there was no timely evaluation of the fundamental change in the economic situation and the necessary persistence was not shown in the reorganization of the structural policy, forms and methods of management as well as of the very psychology of economic activity.

Calculations show that to implement the political and socioeconomic tasks that are being set for the 12th Five-Year Plan, it is essential for us to ensure an average annual increase in national income not of 3.2 percent, as was specified, but of not less than 4 percent. To do this, it is necessary to reduce the relative share of material expenditures in the production of the social product by 2.5 percentage points and to raise the rate of growth of the volume of industrial production by an additional 1.5 to 2 points.

In this connection, it is very important that all documents of the 19th Congress of the Lithuanian CP, and above all the Basic Directions of the economic and social development of the republic for the 12th Five-Year Plan and through the year 2000, include a substantial turning toward intensification of production on the basis of the accelerated incorporation of the achievements of scientific-technical progress.

A primary task is still that of sharply increasing labor productivity. Considering the insignificant growth in manpower resources, it is essential in the 12th Five-Year Plan to increase it by 15 to 17 percent in the national economy, including by 11 to 14 percent in industry and by 18 to 20 percent in agriculture. This is a difficult but entirely feasible task.

To achieve these goals, it is above all necessary for us to concentrate our organizational efforts and material resources on accelerating the reconstruction and technical reequipping of production as well as the introduction of new highly productive equipment and progressive technologies. It is also very important to make more effective use of that large production potential at our disposal.

In the republic's industry as a whole, the process of technical improvement of production is moving in the right direction. During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, more than half of the capital investments for production went for these purposes. As a result of this, one-fifth of fixed production capital was renewed and the capital-labor ratio increased noticeably. At the same time, of course, in speaking of the results that have been achieved, we also see unresolved problems and bottlenecks.

In individual ministries and departments as well as at associations and enterprises, there are serious shortcomings and miscalculations in the implementation of technical policy, and there is no clear system for planning and evaluating the effectiveness of measures carried out for the technical reequipping of production. They are still slow to assimilate new and highly efficient equipment to ensure a steady increase in labor productivity. The proper use is not being made of robotics, rotary-conveyor lines, and microprocessor technology. At many enterprises, a significant quantity of machines and machine tools is outdated and obsolete: about one-third of the equipment has been in operation for 10 years or longer. Since the beginning of the current five-year plan, the coefficient of the renewal of fixed production capital has declined by more than 1.5 percent. At the same time, there was a significant increase in expenditures for capital repairs to restore it.

Considerable reserves for raising production efficiency and above all labor productivity are included in the reduction of the expenditure of manual and heavy physical labor. Unfortunately, despite some positive changes in this direction, almost one out of every two workers in the national economy performs production operations by hand, and in industry it is one out of three.

The machine tool manufacturing plants and enterprises of the electrotechnical industry are lagging behind significantly in technical equipping. However, the corresponding union ministries are not allocating sufficient funds and equipment for these purposes. And a similar attitude is seen toward the technical reequipping of the enterprises of the Neris Production Association. There has been an unacceptable delay in the reconstruction of the Vayras Bicycle and Motor Plant in Shyaulay. And these are not isolated cases. The republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and directors of ministries,

departments, associations and enterprises must be more energetic in formulating and resolving questions of the reconstruction and reequipping of enterprises in the USSR Gosplan and corresponding union ministries.

Experience shows that with an enterprising and businesslike approach these problems can be resolved successfully. Evidence of this, in particular, is the positive experience of the Vilnius Plastic Goods Plant, where, by using robotics, they have established highly productive automated and waste-free production in processing plastics. Persistent and purposeful work in the area of the technical improvement of production is being done by the Sigma Production Association in Vilnius, a drill plant, the Ekranas Plant in Panevezhis, the Alitus Refrigerator Plant, the Kaunas Radio Plant, and a number of others. These are examples that our entire industry should follow.

In considering the urgency of the problem of raising labor productivity and making rational use of manpower resources, the Lithuanian CP Central Committee considered it essential to work out special comprehensive programs for the intensification of industrial and construction production during the 12th Five-Year Plan as well as for the reduction of the use of manual labor in the sectors of the national economy in the period through the year 2000. Every ministry, department, association and enterprise must have similar specific programs.

The republic's builders face great tasks. They must concentrate their efforts on the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for putting production capacities into operation, put an end to the dispersion of material, labor and financial resources in numerous projects, seek a reduction in construction time and its cost, and increase their contribution to expanding production potential. Construction production itself requires improvement. Things must be arranged in such a way that each new project exceeds the one before it in the level of industrialization and in the indicators for labor intensiveness and materials intensiveness and so that it lives up to the increased demands of life.

The conference at the CPSU Central Committee justifiably criticized the shortcomings in the use of key engineering and technical personnel in the construction organizations of the republic's Ministry of Construction. A large pool of engineering and technical personnel is indeed concentrated in these organizations. A significant number of them are, however, employed in the subdivisions of the Orgtekhstroy trusts and in various laboratories and offices. At the same time, there are often not enough of them right at the construction sites and projects. The construction ministries and departments should take urgent measures to utilize engineering and technical personnel more rationally and to increase the level of prestige of the construction engineer.

The main way to achieve efficient production is to move away from the predominance of the more expensive capital-intensive economy and toward the capital-saving economy. And this means that we must seek a higher yield from the means of production. This involves in particular the woodworking, food, meat and dairy, light, chemical and machine-building, and construction industries.

The task of the ministries and departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, party organizations and economic managers is to be demanding in analyzing the situation at every association and enterprise and to implement specific measures designed to raise the effectiveness of the utilization of production capacities. One should improve significantly the workload of equipment, especially highly productive automated lines and machine tools with numerical program control.

The reduction of the material-intensiveness of production and the strengthening of the economy campaign in all sectors is still a very important task. The question of economy and thrift, as you know, was never removed and never will be removed from our agenda. It is an indispensable condition for the fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan and a main direction in the rational management of the economy. In this connection, we have done a lot. At the same time, with the background of the general positive results, some ministries, departments, associations and enterprises have serious shortcomings in the implementation of the economy campaign.

The assimilation of low-waste and no-waste and resource-saving techniques and technology is still slow. For example, because of the inadequacy of the designs of products and production technology, more than one-fifth of the overall volume of ferrous metals goes to waste, and more than one-third is wasted at the enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry. Unfortunately, there are many such negative examples, and they are all evidence of the fact that we have tremendous reserves for saving material, fuel and energy, and raw materials resources. It is important to put all of the reserves into operation and utilize them effectively. Naturally, this is not an easy matter. That is all the more reason why it is important to ensure an overall approach to it everywhere and to unite the efforts of party, economic and soviet authorities as well as trade-union, Komsomol and other public organizations in resolving specific tasks.

More and more emphasis is being put on the necessity of dramatically improving the quality of output and of bringing the technical level of manufactured machines, equipment, instruments and consumer goods up to the highest world standards within the next few years. We have achieved some things in this area. There is a growing output of production assimilated for the first time in the country. About 550 articles are issued with the state Emblem of Quality. One-sixth of all commodity output is awarded the honorable pentahedron and the republic occupies one of the leading places in the country in this indicator. Several types of output enjoy considerable demand abroad.

Nevertheless, the efforts that have been made to date are clearly still inadequate. At times, the Emblem of Quality is still no guarantee of the good quality of products and of their competitiveness in foreign markets. We are particularly concerned about the situation in machine tool building. Individual positive changes in this sector cannot conceal the fact that the work at the plants of the machine tool building industry to increase further the technical level and quality of production output is taking place too

slowly. Last year, the relative share of machine tools assimilated 10 or more years ago was 16.3 percent, whereby even this year at grinder plants it amounts to 37 percent according to plan but at the Komunaras Plant is 18.4 percent.

Because of the lack of the proper supervision and exactingness on the part of enterprise management and unevenness in production, there are serious violations of industrial discipline in all stages of production and its control. In the 11th Five-Year Plan, of the total of 48 articles which lost the state Emblem of Quality, 20 involved the output of machine tool building.

We expect the Head Experimental-Design Institute for Grass and Straw-Processing Machines and the Neris Production Association to make a large contribution to increasing the technological level and reliability of agricultural equipment. The most pressing problems here involve the production of machines for the procurement and processing of fodder and the construction of highly mechanized hay barns. It is essential to improve significantly the KORK-15 equipment for feed shops, which is coming to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with a design that has not been completely worked out and which has defects. One should also speed up the production and improve the quality of unloading mechanisms for haylage towers.

The population's condemnation of the quality of many consumer goods is justified. The consumer votes "for" or "against" the production of a particular article simply by not buying it. This applies fully to articles of footwear, clothing and textile dry goods issued by our enterprises. Demand has declined for fabrics from the Silk Combine imeni P. Zibertas and for the output of several other enterprises.

Party, soviet and economic managers must clearly realize that under today's conditions the category "quality" is not only an economic concept but also a moral and social-political concept.

The time has come, and here we are obligated by party demands, to increase significantly the demands not only on the managers of enterprises but also on scientific-research institutes as well as planning and design organizations. For precisely here--in the stage of planning and elaboration of products--is where their technical level, productivity, reliability and other consumer qualities are established. Party gorkoms and raykoms will have to pay more attention to the work of these organizations.

The fundamental turning of the national economy towards intensive development requires that considerably more attention be paid to the work of scientific teams. Scientific-research work can become a truly productive force if its entire potential--academic as well as in the sectors and VUZ's--is concentrated primarily on resolving the most important tasks and is oriented toward achieving a high ultimate results in the national economy.

It is gratifying that experience in such work has already been accumulated by a number of scientific institutions in the republic. Precisely because the elaborations of the Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of the

Academy of Sciences live up to the daily requirements of industry and have a high yield, they have been applied at almost 900 enterprises of the country.

The experience of the institute is convincing evidence of the fact that the main reasons for the achievement of important successes are above all the depth of scientific research, the existence of one's own experimental production basis, and its effective utilization. And on the whole, it can be said that the course taken by the Academy of Sciences to establish experimental production systems in association with the institutes and their effective utilization is being fully justified. The republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan should support this direction in every possible way.

Of considerable interest are the automated installations which were developed by the Litstankoprojekt Scientific-Production Association for the purification of industrial discharges and which make use of a unique technology. For the extensive incorporation of this method, a republic program has been worked out with the goal of ensuring the purification of industrial discharges and the utilization of their wastes in all metalworking and machine tool building plants of the republic by 1990. It is essential to implement this program energetically.

Science at VUZ's must make a greater contribution to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The largest group of highly qualified specialists is concentrated in the VUZ's of the republic, but the possibilities of this group are still far from being fully utilized. At a number of VUZ's, they are still paying little attention to the development of basic research. The time for the study of many questions extends to 5 years or more. This leads to an irretrievable aging of scientific data and an unjustifiable waste of financial and manpower resources. There are also serious shortcomings in the organization and execution of scientific-research work under economic contracts. About one-third of work completed under contracts and two-thirds of VUZ inventions are not introduced into production. It is essential for the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education to undertake additional measures to see that the science reserves at VUZ's are used more effectively.

Actively aiding in the resolution of the problem of the more intensive use of the scientific-technical potential and the combining of the interests of academic and VUZ science, sector scientific-research institutes and enterprises are new forms of collaboration by scientists and production workers that have become widespread in the republic as well. Among them, I would especially like to mention the Elektronika Interdepartmental Scientific Production Complex established at the initiative of the Institute of Semiconductor Physics and its former director and current president of the Academy of Sciences, Yu. Pozhela. The complex includes 17 scientific-research institutes, VUZ's and enterprises. And despite the fact that it operates under the principle of voluntary service, the partners are united by interconnected work plans with clearly specified final results.

The efforts of the participants in the complex are concentrated on the development of automated control systems and the assimilation of microprocessor control devices in production as well as automated planning facilities and radio measuring apparatus for medical diagnostics. In the 3

years that Elektronika has been in existence, more than 100 developments have been carried out, whose economic effect amounted to more than 5 million rubles.

The scientific-production association Pretsizionnaya Vibromekhanika achieved rather good results. The institutes of the Academy of Sciences and the enterprises of Shyauliyay have entered into overall cooperation.

The work experience in the use of new organizational forms of integrating science and production attests to the good prospects for the direction chosen. One should continue to be persistent in raising the effectiveness of these forms of cooperation between science and practice, in establishing new scientific production associations, and in concentrating their attention on solving specific problems in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress both in industry and in agricultural production. Local party and soviet authorities must also take an active part in the organization of these associations.

Much needs to be done in the further development of the scientific-technical creativity of the masses. It is essential for the Lithuanian Republic Council of Trade Unions to support more actively the work of inventors and rationalizers and to provide all possible help in the most rapid introduction of the most significant innovations into practice.

Much attention at the conference was paid to questions involving the intensification of agriculture. In putting into effect the aims of the CPSU Central Committee, it is above all necessary for us to undertake urgent measures to improve the technical equipping and raise the level of mechanization of agricultural work. It is especially important to accelerate the assimilation of industrial technologies for the cultivation of sugar beets, long-stemmed flax, potatoes and grain crops. One must also undertake additional measures to accelerate the pace of the overall mechanization of animal husbandry.

An important task is that of improving the breeding qualities of animals and establishing highly productive dairy herds. A particularly promising area here is the Holsteinization of the Lithuanian black mottled breed, making it possible to increase the milk yield by 500 kilograms or more. One must strive to increase the number of Holsteinized cattle in the public sector to 100,000 by 1990, that is, it is necessary to triple the share of such cattle. At the same time, one ought to do a better job of improving the red Lithuanian breed of cattle.

The country has recognized the Lithuanian technology of cryoconservation and the use of the sperm of reproducers worked out by the Lithuanian Scientific-Research Institute of Animal Husbandry. For the purpose of improving herd reproduction, it will be necessary to introduce this technology in all regions of the republic within the next few years.

There are also important tasks to be performed in improving breeding work in pig farming. It is essential to make more extensive use of industrial crossbreeding at all swine complexes and farms. And by the end of the next

five-year plan, crossbred piglets must comprise at least 50 percent of all offspring. One must organize more quickly the work to produce white Lithuanian swine for bacon and meat with the addition of the blood of "landrasy" and Swedish Yorkshires.

In implementing all of these important tasks, there is a particular increase in the role of agricultural specialists. They must always be pioneers in the introduction of scientific-technical achievements in rural areas.

Comrades! The acceleration of scientific-technical progress requires a profound reorganization of the system of management and planning and of the economic mechanism itself. The party has already determined the main directions for the reorganization of operational management. It is now very important to be consistent and persistent in putting them into effect.

In the future as well, the problems of improving management must continually be at the center of the attention of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee as well as of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers. These problems must be reviewed periodically at the meetings of the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat and Council of Ministers Presidium. The resolution of pressing problems arising in this matter should be implemented even more energetically through the republic councils and commissions under the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

In the matter of the accelerated assimilation of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, the organization of its planning requires substantial improvement. In this connection, Gosplan must play an increased role as the central element in the management of the planned economy. One must strive to reach the point where a leading place in the plans for economic and social development is occupied by qualitative indicators reflecting the efficiency of the use of resources, the renewal of output, and the increase in labor productivity. In planning, one should also change over more quickly to standardized methods.

It appears essential to review the direction and subject matter of the work of the Scientific-Research Institute for Economics and Planning of the National Economy under Gosplan and of the Economics Institute of the Academy of Sciences and to increase their role, importance and responsibility.

At the conference in the CPSU Central Committee, much attention was paid to improving the organizational structure of management and to raising the role of associations and enterprises as the primary basis for scientific-technical progress. In this connection, in putting into effect the directives and recommendations of the Central Committee, it is essential for us to progress more quickly to the two-component system of management. As a rule, the associations and enterprises must be made directly subordinate to the ministries. One should examine very carefully possibilities for the formation of new associations in the republic for the production of priority kinds of output.

Such territorial associations could be established for the production of precision metal-cutting machine tools, equipment for feed production,

electrographic equipment, miniature electric motors, household refrigerators, and tape recorders. This would make it possible to raise the responsibility of operational and local party and soviet authorities for the technical level and quality of production output.

The rebuilding of the organizational structure of management will not yield the proper result if it is not organically linked with a strengthening of cost accounting and a better utilization of economic incentives. As you know, these questions are currently being worked on in the course of the economic experiment, in which enterprises of four republic ministries--local and light industry, consumer services and communications--as well as a number of enterprises subordinate to the union are participating. However, an analysis of the work of the collectives under the new conditions revealed, along with positive tendencies, that the operational mechanism is still in need of further improvement. It is essential to undertake additional measures to improve the process of the development of drafts of plans for economic development, to lay the groundwork for the independence of enterprises, and to raise their responsibility for the final results of the work. It is especially important to strengthen the influence of planning indicators and economic means on accelerating technical progress.

It is now expedient to make extensive use of the new management methods in such sectors as the meat and dairy sector, the food, furniture and woodworking industries, fisheries, and transportation. One should work actively to improve the operating mechanism in construction and the agroindustrial complex as well. The ministries and departments must work more effectively to establish cost accounting brigades directed toward high final results in production in all sectors, and they must make them the basic form of management.

As you see, comrades, we have much critical work to do in the area of improving the system of control and management. This significant work, of course, makes profound changes in the party work essential. "This work," said Comrade M.S. Gorbachev. "has to do with the human factor, the decisive factor in all changes." It follows from this that one of our most important tasks today is to do everything we can to bring about a change in the minds and attitudes of personnel from the top on down, having concentrated their attention on the most important thing--scientific-technical progress. Exactingness and more exactingness is the main thing that the developing situation dictates to us.

It is essential to put more demands on economic and operational personnel and to pay serious attention to the competency and efficiency of the workers of the management apparatus.

The party gorkoms and raykoms are required to have a more profound knowledge of scientific-technical problems and the ability to delve into the work of research organizations and enterprises. The party Central Committee sections should work more actively in this direction. One must do even more to raise the role of the party organizations of ministries, departments, enterprises and scientific institutions. They must more fully utilize the right of supervision for the purpose of influencing the formation of the plans for

scientific-technical progress and they must be more resolute in seeing that the most pressing problems of the national economy are included in the plans and ultimately resolved.

We are expecting more on-the-job effectiveness, efficiency and persistence from the managers of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations. It is very important that they always act in accordance with the party in carrying out the tasks in implementing fundamental changes in the national economy. And the work to improve the organization of the training and the raising of the skills of specialists and workers is becoming especially urgent. Gosplan, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, Goskomtrud [State Committee for Labor and Social Problems] and Goskomproftekhobrazovaniye [State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education] should study these questions more carefully.

An extensive field of activity is opening up to ideological and propagandistic work, the press, and radio and television. They are called upon to help people understand and be convinced that the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is a vitally important matter that corresponds to the interests of all and allows each person to discover his own capabilities and talents. Through all means of ideological and political influence, one must actively motivate the working people and our youth for the timely and fruitful execution of the tasks set by the party.

Comrades! In speaking of long-term questions, we must not lose sight of our day-to-day business.

The first half year of the final year of the five-year plan is already behind us. On the whole, its results are not bad. Industry overfulfilled the plan both in the volume of output sold and in the increase in labor productivity. Today we can already firmly say that the annual and five-year plans will be fulfilled ahead of schedule.

At the same time, a number of labor collectives are lagging behind. For the half year, six enterprises did not fulfill the targets for the sale of output and 11 enterprises did not meet the goals for increasing labor productivity. Among them are the Lithuanian production association Litrybprom, the Kaslu-Ruda Experimental Integrated Works for Wood Products, and the Azot Production Association. A significant quantity of mineral fertilizers, fish production, splint-slab sheets and a number of other products were underproduced. All measures must be taken to see that there is no recurrence of work breakdowns and that the delay is overcome.

As we know, the CPSU also approved the initiative of the labor collectives of the builders of the Lithuanian SSR to develop socialist competition for the rapid activation of production capacities and facilities of paramount importance to the state. It is essential to establish continuous supervision over the course of the construction of these facilities.

In connection with the preparation for the wintering of livestock, one of the most pressing problems of the present moment is that of the procurement of fodder. It should be noted that on the whole, despite difficulties caused by

unfavorable weather, considerable work has been done on the "green harvest." At the present time, the harvest of grass from the first mowing is practically finished and the results of this work can already be seen. In most of the regions and in the republic as a whole, the plan for the procurement of haylage has been fulfilled, and the procurement of hay for public livestock is proceeding well. One must recognize, however, that this work is far from going the way we would like. Many party raykoms, RAPO [rayon agroindustrial associations] councils, and farm managers and specialists were late in beginning the harvest of grasses and did not compensate for the unfavorable weather through a high level of organization, technological maneuverability, and efficiency. As a result, 13 percent less coarse and succulent fodder per standard head of livestock has been procured compared to the corresponding period of last year. Lagging furthest behind in the procurement of fodder are Tel'shyayskiy, Klaypedskiy, Trakayskiy, Akmyanskiy and Kapsukskiy rayons. In considering the importance of the work that has been done in the procurement of fodder, the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau called the attention of ministries and departments and individual rayons to the slow pace in the harvesting of grass from the first mowing. To eliminate the delay in the near future, strict party control must be established everywhere over the course of this work. In the procurement of fodder, one must make better use of the available reserves as well as the manpower and transport of managing enterprises and organizations, and it is necessary to organize mass Saturdays of unpaid labor with the enlistment of the rural and urban population. To replenish feed supplies, it is above all necessary to utilize the aftermath of perennial grasses as well as wild grasses from nonagricultural lands.

At some farms, there is a lack of organization and neglect in organizing the pasturing period, which has a negative impact on the rate of increase of production output in animal husbandry. It must not be considered normal when during such a favorable pasturing period for the production of livestock output the milk yield is up to 20 percent lower every week compared with last year. Greater attention must also be paid to organizing purchases of livestock production from the population.

At the present time, it is very important not to diminish our attention to row crops and to do a good and timely job of preparing equipment for bringing in the harvest. According to available data, the preparation of harvesting equipment is proceeding at last year's level in most rayons. In some rayons, however, the situation is cause for concern. This applies primarily to Trakayskiy, Shvenchenskiy and Tel'shyayskiy rayons, in which every fifth combine is still not ready for work. These questions will be discussed in the near future at the republic conference on harvest matters. Party and economic authorities must undertake all measures to ensure that everywhere the preparation of all grain-harvesting equipment is completed. Prior to the start of the harvest of grain and other agricultural crops, it is essential to put together a staff of machine operators and establish a supply of fuel for the uninterrupted operation of the equipment.

In the time remaining until the end of the year, each sector and each enterprise and organization, kolkhoz and sovkhoz, party gorkom and raykom, gorispolkom and rayispolkom must do everything possible to ensure that the annual and five-year plans are not only fulfilled but overfulfilled.

In short, comrades, we have a great deal of work to do that cannot be put off and for which we can spare neither effort nor time. This work has great social and political importance, and in it each of use must always see a measure of personal responsibility to the party on its way to its 27th Congress.

Allow me to express my confidence that communists and all workers of the republic will do everything possible to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party for the acceleration of social and economic development on the basis of scientific-technical progress and will increase their contribution to the continued prosperity of our homeland.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

TREATMENT OF MILITARY PATRIOTIC THEMES IN TURKMEN PRESS

Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR: SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Turkmen No 5, Nov-Dec 84 (signed to press 28 Nov 84) pp 50-56

[Article by G. Ylyasova, "Treatment of the Military Patriotic Theme in Republic Youth Newspapers"]

[Text] One of the most important problems of ideological work is educating workers in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and forming strong, steadfast, brave and ideologically sound and reliable patriots.

Today, when the irreconcilable struggle between the socialist and capitalist camps grows increasingly sharper one of the most significant problems is educating the Soviet people, and especially youth, in a spirit of profound love for the Homeland, vigilance, and love for the Red Army which is unshakable as a rock.

Due to the educational work carried out by party and komsomol organizations, families, schools, the press, radio, television, literature, and art; Soviet youth grow up as ideologically sound and vigilant patriots, are well-tempered in military service, and consider it their sacred duty to defend every foot of our country. In the Central Committee's report read at the 26th CPSU Congress it was said: "The fighting potential of the Soviet Armed Forces consists of being equipped at a high technical level and of an integration of military skills with a spirit of fearless morale... The Soviet soldier is a sincere and courageous patriot and internationalist, and stands ready to overcome all obstacles." [1,93]

In educating workers, especially youth, in a military patriotic spirit party and soviet organizations are very valuable basic auxiliaries, agitators, and fighters of Lenin's party. The large army of Soviet journalists performs great work in explaining to most of the people how important military affairs are to us, instilling a feeling of love for the army, and bringing about a firm friendship between the army and the people. The Soviet press is faced with the important tasks of publicizing the glorious traditions, actions, and achievements of the Red Army, and the life of soldiers in peacetime.

The history of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, and the courage and hardships of participants in those battles and of those on the home front, can

serve as important sources in this important work. Much work is being carried out in our republic in this important area of communist education. It is appropriate to note the fruitful work currently being carried out on this issue by the press. Of course, it's impossible to cover all of it in the space of a single article. Consequently, in our article we intend to dwell on the work carried out by youth newspapers in the military patriotic education of youth in the 1970s. [3,14]

Articles devoted to military patriotic education in youth newspapers can be divided into several groups. In the first groups are questions of publicizing the the work carried out by the Soviet Army, familiarizing youth with the life of soldiers, and instilling in them a love for the Soviet Army. Consider how this problem is treated during the decade in one of the youth newspapers, YASH KOMMUNIST. [3] An article entitled "Faithful to the Oath" appeared in the 5 January 1971 issue. It begins: "Today is an important day for you. You've become a soldier. You've become a defender of your socialist Homeland. You've taken an important oath to join the ranks of the glorious Armed Forces of the USSR." The article stresses that our ancestors who perished on behalf of the Homeland will always be remembered. The article broadly discusses the confirmation of the formula of the oath of soldiers of the Worker-Peasant Red Army by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee in April 1918, as well as the subsequent training of sons of the Homeland who would carry the lofty name of soldiers of the Soviet Republic to be staunch, able, disciplined, brave soldiers loyal to the work of the people and the party. Every young man or woman who reads this article becomes familiar with the early period of the Soviet Armed Forces and with the work done by our soldiers in the 1930s. It helps youths sense their sacred duty before the socialist Homeland and reflect upon the hardships soldiers endured for the Homeland and the people.

A TASS report entitled "Sons of Our Beloved Homeland" which appeared near the New Year speaks about the award of the "Brave Soldier" medal to Ivan Shcherbak. [4] According to the report two soldiers guarding a monument in Berlin bravely engaged the enemy. The spilling of the blood of the soldier Ivan Shcherbak during peace time made a great impression. The article, which possesses enormous educational significance, also recalls that the youths were vigilant. The article found a warm reception among readers. Later, the newspaper printed a report entitled "Kind and Angry Words" which notes that after this episode Ivan Shcherbak received 3,000 letters, and it cites several passages from them. The writing of so many letters to the soldier demonstrates that Soviet youth cherish their Homeland and stand prepared to defend it every moment.

The frequent appearance of such articles written about the life of soldiers are enormously valuable in educating youth.

As one of the party's militant helpers and our party's tribune of truth in all spheres of communist education the youth newspaper always strives to carry out great works in patriotic education which are the source of that education. As a result of its striving the newspaper acquitted its task well by opening a military patriotic section entitled "Son of the Homeland" which very broadly discussed the life of soldiers and opened a broad path for the

education of our youth in a spirit of loyalty to revolutionary and military traditions and of love for our fatherland and native soil. Articles dealing with the life of soldiers of the Homeland appeared under the rubrics "Thus Our Compatriots Serve" and "The Soviet Border is Inviolable," and broadly discussed the life of Turkmen soldiers carrying out their military duties and their successful military training. Such articles greatly increased the enthusiasm of youth for military life and their desire to train to be soldiers. This page gradually began to appear more infrequently and then once a quarter. In 1976 this page appeared very rarely, and that same year the newspaper SOVET TURKMENISTANY noted that the work of youth newspapers in the area of military patriotic education was slack. [2] We can see that this sharp criticism had a practical result when we look at materials of subsequent years, because in 1977-1979 this page appeared quite frequently. The page discussed how soldiers vigilantly guard the Soviet border, how our people stand prepared at every moment to defend their tranquil skies and peaceful life, and how youths carry out their service obligations today (in the articles "Brave Lads of the Border" and "Model Soldier"). [5]

In most cases, articles written on the military patriotic theme appeared under the interesting rubrics "Sons Loyal to the Homeland," "The Homeland is Dearer Than Anything," and "Defending the Homeland is Sacred," as well as under the captions "My Homeland is My Soul" and "Everything We Do is for the Homeland." Such rubrics and captions are very effective in increasing the love of youth for the Homeland.

The second group of articles of a patriotic character are those dedicated to the immortal heroes of the Great Patriotic War which appeared under the rubric "No One is Forgotten, Nothing is Forgotten." By reading articles of this type every Soviet reader can understand profoundly what our fearless soldiers who took and gave life for the Homeland and who staunchly defended it experienced. Along with articles under this rubric articles also began to appear under other rubrics. In 1975 articles on this topic were regularly printed under the rubric "The 30th Anniversary of Victory." One of them was an article by Marshal of the Soviet Union and two-time Hero of the Soviet Union A. Vasilevski entitled "The Year of Decisive Victories." [6] It treated 1944 as one of the most important stages on the path toward the great victory of our Homeland. This article played a great role in increasing young peoples' understanding of the history of the Great Patriotic War. Articles and reports by marshals and interviews with them regularly appeared in the newspaper. For example, an interview with Marshal M. N. Chistyakov was published in the newspaper in those years. This article had enormous importance in increasing the ideological tempering, soundness, and understanding of youth.

In later years, families who had lost without a trace fathers, sons, and relatives in the war began to appeal to the editorial office of the newspaper for its help. The newspaper provided great help to such families in locating the graves of lost ones or in obtaining information about them. The newspaper opened a rubric called "People are Asking." The newspaper's journalist Bayram Sekhedov occupied himself with looking for Turkmen soldiers located in fraternal graves. As a result of his searches extremely interesting sketches and articles were published. Subsequently, a rubric called "Operation Search"

appeared regularly on the basis of the rich experience accumulated. With the help of this newspaper rubric numerous families found and visited the graves of their relatives. For carrying out this work the newspaper deserves the praise of the people and of families who lost relatives in the war. The rubric "No One is Forgotten, Nothing is Forgotten," which originated at the beginning of the 1970s, was developed and began to appear more frequently. In 1980 the rubric "The 35th Anniversary of the Great Victory" contributed to the thorough treatment of the themes of war and heroism.

On 12 July 1980 "Operation Search" discussed the storming of Königsberg in April 1945, its capture, and the Turkmen soldiers who took part in that battle. It disclosed that several Turkmen soldiers are buried in a fraternal grave in the Chistyye Prudy settlement of Nesterov Rayon in Present-day Kaliningrad City. Such noble publications of the newspaper had a very powerful influence on Soviet youth who read them. They ensure that courage and heroism are never forgotten in the land of the Soviets, and also elevate feelings of love for the Homeland.

The third group of articles with great value in the education of youth in a spirit of love for the Homeland are materials of congresses and plenums and reports on komsomol and DOSAAF organizations. Komsomol committees, DOSAAF, and military commissariats carry out joint work in preparing youths for military service. The newspaper frequently summarized all their work. The komsomol implements great measures in educating youth in a spirit of loyalty to the Homeland and carries out various forms and methods of military patriotic work. Youths are sent to places which possess the revolutionary, military, and labor glory of the people. The komsomol is very concerned to explain Leninist ideals about defending the socialist Homeland and to propagandize the history of the Soviet Armed Forces. Sport committees also contribute to preparing youth for the military.

Articles on these issues are regularly printed on the pages of the newspaper. We will limit ourselves to citing only a few examples: "DOSAAF, School of Steadfastness," 26 April 1973; "Honorably Serve the Homeland!" 30 October 1973; "At the Orel Military Games of the Komsomol," 20 May 1976; "The Patriot Learns," 31 August 1976; "Training School is the School of Life," 5 October 1976; "The Military Patriotic Education of Youth," 16 June 1979; "School of Patriotism," 9 February 1980; and others.

An article entitled "To Educate Shining Patriots" appeared under the rubric "DOSAAF, School of Steadfastness" on 4 January 1972. The article discusses work done with youth who enter military service and steps taken to teach them military and technical trades. The article states: "Meetings of future soldiers with three generations--participants in revolutionary events, courageous fighters in the Second world War, and labor heroes honored for their diligent labor--are one of the best means of maturing youth to be reliable people of the fatherland." [7]

Another article discussed the experience gained by the Ashkhabad City Komsomol Committee in providing military patriotic education. Clubs for future soldiers operate in the city's schools. They carry out consistent work in

preparing young men for the military. Readings of Lenin, meetings with veterans, and excursions to military sectors are conducted by the clubs and have a great influence on increasing the understanding of youths. [8]

The newspaper YASH KOMMUNIST continues to look for ways and means to develop this theme and to educate youth in a military patriotic spirit. Effort always produces successful results. In recent years this is proven by the newspaper's broader treatment of this theme, the greater number of its rubrics, and an increase in its effectiveness.

KOMSOMOLETS TURKMENISTANA is another of the youth newspapers published in our republic. This newspaper's work in military patriotic education of youth merits our attention. We look at the period under review we note that this newspaper has done a limited amount of work on the issue. Although the military patriotic page was published regularly in 1970 this page appeared less regularly in subsequent years. In 1971 we can count the number of articles dedicated to military patriotic education on the fingers of one hand, and they are articles commemorating annual days (Tank Day, Artillery Day). Although pages on Victory Day and Outbreak of War Day were prepared the publication of a page on Red Army Formation Day escaped their attention.

The same groups of articles were published in KOMSOMOLETS TURKMENISTANA as in YASH KOMMUNIST. [14] However, articles in the first group dealing with the life of soldiers appeared very rarely. One article of 18 September 1971 treated the courage of soldiers who took part in battles on the outskirts of Smolensk. Another article dealt with military trades. They made youth familiar with the life of soldiers and attracted them to becoming officers. [9]

It's impossible to read without excitement a letter written for the future entitled "He Went to a Brave Death" that appeared on 5 May 1975. It is the letter of a young soldier who died. He requested that the letter be delivered to his mother. Of course, the soldier's request was met. The letter ends with these lines: "Mother, don't be sad! Long live the USSR! Victory over the enemy! Bina Lur'ye, soldier in the Latvian Division."

It's certain that the feeling of patriotism in every young man and woman who read this letter was raised. The value of such articles in educating youth is boundless. Another article discussed Soviet border guards who bore heavy burdens on their shoulders and endured great hardships, but who nonetheless stood their posts. It possessed great significance for the problem of patriotic education. [10]

The newspaper also did not publish enough articles in the second group. There were few rubrics for article of this type. In 1977-1978 articles that broadly discussed the lives and struggles of Gaygysyz Atabayev and Nedirbay Aytakov appeared under the rubric "Heroes of the Fiery Years." [11]

In the period under review only articles of a general character, but not under a specific rubric, appeared until 1977. This newspaper prepared only a single page dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the Great Victory under the

rubric "No One is Forgotten, Nothing is Forgotten." Later on the appearance of a new rubric in 1980 showed that the newspaper had begun to take this theme seriously. The rubric "Memory" contained broad discussions of the fighting ways and fearlessness of heroes and participants in the Great Patriotic War and their diligent labor under peacetime conditions. Those who fought courageously against the Basmachis were often recalled on this page. However, this rubric appeared monthly in April, May and June, three times in July, and then only rarely.

In the third group of articles belong publications of decisions and materials of congresses and plenums and articles by war veterans, just as in YASH KOMMUNIST. The article "Patriotic Education of Youth" appeared on 20 June 1972 and discussed educational work being carried out among youth. The great significance for this problem of demonstrations, ceremonial gatherings, meetings with veterans, and excursions, has been emphasized in recent times. Let us recall one of the articles. The article entitled "The School of Courage is the School of Patriotism" discussed the help and coordinative assistance provided by DOSAAF organizations to the army. [12]

An article entitled "Educating Defenders of the Homeland" belongs to this group. The article covers the semiannual (spring and autumn) ceremony of seeing off young men into the military at which advice is given to the young soldier. As an example of the advice given to youths by the military council of Tagtabazar Rayon of Mary Oblast here are the first lines: "Dear Comrade! You are leaving to carry out your duty to the Homeland. The people entrust their security and the defense of the achievements of Great October to you. Be deserving of this great trust!" [13]

The newspaper's publication of a speech made at the republic scientific-practical conference on 17 June 1980 also possesses great value. The theme of the conference was "Elevating the patriotic and internationalist education of workers." The speech noted that labor which brings honor to the Homeland is part of one's patriotic duty.

In general, the frequent appearance of articles of this type on the pages of the newspaper are extremely valuable in the patriotic education of youth. We have reviewed the treatment of military patriotic education in these two youth newspapers. As a result we have seen that there are occasional deficiencies in the newspaper's coverage of this theme.

Of course the theme was covered very well in the newspaper YASH KOMMUNIST. But when we look at the years under review it's difficult to ascertain that the newspaper followed a clear plan. For example, although the page "Son of the Homeland" appeared sometimes once a quarter and sometimes once a month, it was also sometimes omitted. YASH KOMMUNIST'S work on the "Search" operation should also be noted. Better results would be obtained if it paid more attention to this rubric in the future. The newspaper KOMSOLETS TURKMENISTANA approaches this problem especially superficially. The number of rubrics in the newspaper can be counted on the fingers of one hand. This situation cannot be regarded as satisfactory. On numerous occasions the newspaper published articles of a patriotic character dedicated to important

years or events. The newspapers should keep in mind that if youths are to grow up to be morally steadfast, politically sound, prepared, and strong-bodied, they should regularly publish materials on this aspect of patriotic education on the basis of a clear plan. Patriotic education is an important component of communist education. Youth newspapers have the potential to do great work in educating youths in a patriotic spirit because these newspapers are newspapers beloved by youth. Reading interesting materials and seeing photographs about the life of a soldier and military customs increase the enthusiasm of future soldiers. Preparing youths for military service through coverage of the multifaceted importance of training and the romance of military service constitutes a noble and very significant theme.

In general it should not be forgotten that great success can be achieved in this important area of education if work is always creative and innovative. When this is done that which is accepted from the glorious generation of ancestors and is tempered by the people shall be handed on to the generation being prepared. In that way our love for the Homeland will pass from generation to generation.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

PUGO SPEAKS ON TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATVIA

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 16 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Speech by B. K. Pugo at a meeting of the republic party organization aktiv: "To Persistently and Effectively Resolve the Questions of Accelerating Scientific-Technical Progress"]

[Text] Comrades! As we know, the CPSU Central Committee held a conference in June on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress. By the scope and newness of the problems raised at this conference, by the broadness of their reach, and by the make-up of its participants, it undoubtedly occupies a special place among the most important socio-political events in the life of our party and state. The conference is of primary importance for bringing to life the economic strategy of the party, and is an important link in the work on implementing the decisions of the April (1985) Central Committee Plenum, as well as in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The speech presented by CPSU Central Committee Secretary General comrade M. S. Gorbachev gave a realistic evaluation of the state of affairs in the economy of our country and presented a scientifically substantiated conception for accelerating the socio-economic development of our society, the qualitative transformation of the material-technical base of the national economy on the basis of introducing achievements in science and technology, and the improvement in the control and management mechanism.

The positions and conclusions presented in the speech, as well as the conference directives received the full support of communists and all the workers of the republic, as well as the Soviet people as a whole. The subsequent realization of the tasks presented at the conference has become an all-people's and all-party endeavor, and the pivotal point of the organizational, political and economic management work at all levels, said B. K. Pugo. The party, soviet and economic management organs, as well as all the republic's public organizations, must already now, without delay, take exhaustive measures to ensure a sharp turn toward the intensification of the national economy and its emergence at the forward boundaries in terms of labor productivity and production effectiveness. These requirements must be considered in working out the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Republic for 1986 and the 12th Five-Year Plan. We are faced with the goal of not only achieving, but also surpassing the control figures and tasks. It is specifically towards this approach that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo orients us, having recently

examined the results of the conference and the measures for implementing the proposals presented at it. All of our cadres must ultimately recognize that we cannot do without a sharp acceleration in scientific-technical progress or without revolutionary changes in the intensification of the economy.

We have real possibilities for sharply increasing the republic's contribution to the overall cause of accelerating scientific-technical progress. We need only to utilize them in an expedient manner and to mobilize the available reserves more fully. We spoke of this in October of last year at a meeting of the republic party active membership which was devoted to solution of problems of scientific-technical progress and which, we must say, gave it a certain impetus.

In the current five-year period, much has been done in the republic for qualitatively transforming engineering and technology. In industry alone, 44,000 measures have been introduced in new technology, which made it possible to conditionally liberate around 21,000 people. The total economic effect comprises over 240 million rubles. The nomenclature of manufactured production has been significantly expanded and renovated. 5,000 new types of industrial production have been assimilated.

Currently we are implementing 12 socio-economic and 11 scientific-technical programs which are directly or indirectly oriented toward increasing the intensification of production. Within the framework of program-target planning, it has been possible to develop several modern intersectorial complexes. All this makes it possible to accelerate the rate of economic development, to liberate thousands of highly trained workers for other jobs, and to save tens of millions of rubles.

The systemic and integrated approach to accelerating scientific-technical progress in combination with a comprehensive strengthening of discipline and order and intensification of the stimulating role of socialist competition "For High Quality of Labor at Each Work Site" have made it possible to somewhat improve the final national economic results. For example, they have made it possible to ensure the entire growth in volumes of industrial production due to the increase in labor productivity, and to significantly increase the procurement of agricultural production.

However, we must realize, the speaker stressed, that only the first steps have been taken on the long and complex road to intensification of the economy. Now we must move ahead faster and strive toward the practical realization of the fundamental directives of the conference at the CPSU Central Committee. The party committee believes that all the work on accelerating socio-economic development should be begun primarily with improvement of the investment and structural polity. We must decisively transfer the center of attention from new construction to the reconstruction and technical retooling of production. We must place more and better work on improving product quality and saving material and energy resources. This must be done immediately, already at the stage of formulation of our current and long-range plans.

The strategic object of planned management of scientific-technical progress and intensification of the economy on the whole must be the radical improvement in the fixed production capital. Its cost in the republic has reached huge proportions--16 billion rubles. However, a significant part of this fixed capital has become outdated, which has a negative effect on the economy. A particularly acute position has arisen in light industry, where the degree of wear of production capital has reached the highest proportions. The main reason for this is the slow implementation of technical retooling in the sector, as well as the unsatisfactory course of construction and obsolescence of fixed production capital. We must correct this state of affairs. In finalizing the plan for the 12th Five-Year Plan, we must significantly increase the portion of investments into reconstruction of enterprises in this sector.

At the same time we must see that every invested ruble gives a maximal return. This, by the way, is true not only for the Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry], but to all the ministries and departments and to all the enterprises. The application of equipment, particularly high productivity equipment such as, for example, machine tools with digital program control and robots, is a cause for concern. We spoke of this last year at the meeting of the active membership on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress. In the time which has elapsed the picture has remained practically unchanged.

As a 24-hour observation performed at 57 machine building enterprises showed, on one recent day 12.2 percent of the equipment which was supplied in complement with industrial robots stood idle. And at the "Sarkana zvaygzne" Plant and the "Radiotekhnika" Association, one out of every four or five robots was not operational. On the day of the survey, only 85 percent of the high productivity equipment was in operation at 19 enterprises during the first shift, during the second shift--less than half, and during the third--not one unit was operational. This is clearly not a state approved approach to the matter.

Deserving of serious reproach are the managers of the following plants: the hydrometric instruments plant (director, comrade S. D. Plinte), the "Yelgavselmash" Plant (director, comrade R. Ya. Vitolin), the "Yelgavmash" Plant (director, comrade U. S. Kovalev), RAF [not further expanded] (director, comrade Yu. S. Merkulov), the Technological Equipment Plant (director, comrade A. A. Bulayev), and other enterprises where the indicators for application of equipment are especially low. The criticism addressed to these enterprises has been expressed repeatedly. A valid question arises, which we may rightly address not only to the economic managers, but also to the local party committees and organs of people's control: when will measures be taken?

In light of the directives adopted at the CPSU Central Committee conference, we must perform a general inventory of the production capital and outline a long-range program for technical reconstruction of each sector and each enterprise. Already in the years of the 12th Five-Year Plan, the portion of outdated fixed capital taken out of operation, particularly active fixed capital, must be at least doubled. The Council of Ministers, Gosplan [State Planning Committee], the ministries and departments, and Gosstroy [State Committee on Construction Affairs] must provide in the five-year plan for

increasing the portion of funds directed toward reconstruction within the overall volume of production capital investments. This proportion should be increased from one-third to at least one-half.

Of course, we cannot do without new construction. However, it should only be performed when other possibilities of increasing the production volumes at existing capacities have been exhausted, or when this construction is necessary for solving current problems in technical progress. Many construction sites have been undertaken in the republic. Minstroy [Ministry of Construction] alone simultaneously handles construction at 356 facilities, which inevitably leads to "spreading thin" of the capital. We must carefully re-examine all our construction sites for the purpose of accelerating the construction of some facilities, and even stopping others.

In the new five-year plan it is necessary to proceed more decisively toward the concentration of capital investments and toward a sharp increase in their effectiveness. As the conference at the CPSU Central Committee stressed, this is particularly true of the agro-industrial complex, where the return on capital investments is clearly insufficient. Due to dispersion of resources and technology, the intensive technologies of cultivating the crops have been slowly assimilated and intensification in the procurement and preparation of fodder is increasing weakly. The Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and the ministries and departments in the agricultural industry must show more concern for increasing the effectiveness of investments into the development of the sphere of procurement, storage, transport and processing of agricultural production, and on strengthening the material-technical base of its enterprises.

In accelerating scientific-technical progress, the ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex and all its labor collectives must pay particular attention to increasing soil fertility, intensification of fodder crops, development and introduction of high-yield types of agricultural cultures and effective industrial technologies. They must also be concerned with increasing the productivity of livestock and poultry, developing and using improved methods of fodder procurement and application, improving the complementation, operation and repair of the machine-tractor pool, widespread introduction of means of mechanization and automation of technological operations, and reduction of losses in agricultural products during their transport, storage and processing. The result of all these efforts is the successful fulfillment of the tasks defined by the Food Program and the more complete satisfaction of the demands of the population for food products.

B. K. Pugo further devoted great attention to the need for strengthening the conditions of the economy. The task consists of the republic's satisfying no less than 80 percent of the growth in the demands of the national economy for fuel, raw goods and materials due to their economy. As the conference at the CPSU Central Committee noted, the widespread introduction of resource saving technology and the economy of raw materials and fuel is 2-3 times cheaper than the increased extraction of these materials.

We have accumulated certain experience in resource conservation. However, the possibilities here are very great. For example, the use coefficient of rolled ferrous metal stock on the average throughout the republic comprises 0.76, while at the Daugavpils "Elektroinstrument" Plant it is 0.42, at the "Rigakhimash" Plant it is 0.46, and at the Hydrometric Instruments Plant it is 0.63. These are low indicators, and they must be increased. After all, increasing the use coefficient of ferrous metal rolled stock throughout the republic by only one hundredth will yield an additional savings in metal by several thousand tons.

In many places, particularly at the republic's Ministry organizations, a considerable overexpenditure of cement is allowed. Its losses have reached 163,000 tons at the ministry's enterprises and construction sites in the 4 years of the current five-year plan. It turns out that the Ministry of Construction has thrown to the wind more than the 3-year production of the new furnace at the Brotsenskiy Cement-Slag Combine.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Buro has already reprimanded the minister of construction for lack of control and for not taking the proper measures for curtailing cases of mismanagement and squandering of allocated materials at subordinate enterprises. It is time for comrade N. I. Kaftaylov to draw his conclusions from the criticism and seriously, without any excess words and unnecessary ambitions, to set about correcting the shortcomings which have been allowed.

In fulfilling the directives of the conference, we must give a new impetus to work on the application of timber resources, low-grade lumber and by-products formed during timber cutting, sanitary timber clearing, and clearing of reclaimed land areas. The question today is presented as follows: the satisfaction of the republic's growing needs for lumber production must be provided due to the economical and integrated expenditure of lumber and the widespread application of effective log and lumber materials. The Gosplan, Mindrevprom [Ministry of the Wood Processing Industry], Minleskhozprom [Ministry of the Forestry and Timber Industry], as well as Latvskolkhozstroy must put forth more energetic efforts in increasing the production of wood splint slabs so as to double their output by 1990.

It is extremely important to subsequently increase the volume of procurement of all types of secondary resources and to create new capacities and make better application of existing ones for the utilization of these resources. In this connection, we cannot justify the actions of managers of the "Latbumprom" Association, which reduced the processing of wood pulp in the current five-year plan.

Work on energy conservation must be radically improved at all the ministries, departments and associations, and at all enterprises, particularly those of Minselkhoz [Ministry of Agriculture], Minavtoshosdor [Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways], Ministry [Ministry of Construction], and Mintorg [Ministry of Trade]. Measures aimed at the widespread utilization of excess nighttime electrical power by means of introduction of electric storage battery systems for heat supply in agriculture are being implemented at a slow rate.

To the present day, only 5 electroaccumulator systems have been submitted for operation out of the 105 which were provided by the measures. Here we lag far behind our neighbors, Lithuania and Estonia. Minselfkhos and the farm managers must take measures for accelerating the construction of these energy saving installations. Their construction will make it possible to conserve 45,000 tons of fuel per year. We should also expand work on the application of flue gases and the utilization of heat from the ventilation systems of public buildings and livestock raising accommodations.

Particular attention must be given to fulfilling the plans and responsibilities on conservation, which are presently lagging behind. The greatest "contribution" to this lagging behind have been made by the "Latbumprom" and "Sarkanays kvadrats" Associations and enterprises in the ministries of building materials, in the lumber industry, and in the food industry. The status of fulfillment of one of our primary responsibilities--to work 2 days a year on conserved materials, raw goods and fuel--is cause for serious concern. At the Minpishcheprom [Ministry of the Food Industry], Minleskhosprom, Minzag [Ministry of Procurement], at the Olaynsk Plastics Processing Plant, at the Valmiyersk Fire Safety Equipment Plant, and a number of other departments and enterprises the realization of this vital responsibility has to this day not been substantiated by the necessary organizational-economic and mass-political measures. The party committees, economic management organs and primary party organizations must correct the situation which has arisen without delay.

We must everywhere strengthen party control over the rational application of material resources, the development and introduction of scientifically substantiated norms for their expenditure, and the fulfillment of established tasks on economy of fuel, raw goods and materials. Resource conservation must become one of the primary directions in our investment policy. We must work out integrated measures for the practical realization of this course in every sector, every city and rayon, and in every labor collective. This is the number one task, and it must find mandatory and specific reflection in the outlines of plans for the economic and social development of enterprises, sectors and the entire national economy of the republic for the 12th Five-Year Plan and the period to the year 2000.

The speech further noted that the conference at the CPSU Central Committee ascribed a special place to problems of the machine building complex, which plays a key role in retooling of the national economy and in implementing the scientific-technical revolution. Without waiting for the centralized retooling of machine building and following the example of the VEF, "Radio-tekhnika", "Kommutator", and REZ Associations, as well as the Daugavpils Drive Chain Plant and a number of others, we must develop more broadly the manufacture of means of mechanization and automation through the efforts of the enterprises themselves. As life has shown us, this will benefit the cause. For example, at the Daugavpils Drive Chain Plant, where a machine tool building shop has been created, over 350 units of specialized technological equipment have been manufactured in the current five-year plan alone. This made it possible to noticeably increase the technical level of production and also to reject the purchase of import equipment in the sum of 3.5 million rubles. Such initiative deserves the most hearty support and promulgation.

Microelectronics, computer technology and instrument building, as well as the entire informatics industry, serve to accelerate progress under current conditions. They have a decisive influence on the effectiveness of labor means and technological systems at numerous enterprises. Despite this fact, the pool of computer technology is increasing slowly, as is the effectiveness of its application. The Gosplan, ministries and departments must work more energetically and in a more goal-oriented manner in this direction, and must accelerate the outlined development of republic centers for automated planning in Gosstroy, at the Polytechnical Institute imeni A. Ya. Pel'she, the Central Project-Design Bureau of Mechanization and Automation, and other base organizations.

From the standpoints of requirements of scientific-technical progress, the state of affairs in capital construction was evaluated at the conference at the CPSU Central Committee. The criticism expressed at this conference is true in full measure also for our republic. For many years we have fallen behind in this sector, and as yet there has been no cardinal improvement in matters.

Plans on an entire series of vital indicators are systematically not fulfilled. Construction times for facilities are unreasonably drawn out, and the level of industrialization and full prefabrication of construction is being slowly increased. The yield on capital is declining. As compared with 1980, it dropped by almost 14 percent at Ministry organizations. The growth of fixed production capital in the sector is not accompanied by a corresponding increase in the volume of work fulfilled. In the 4 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the average annual cost of this capital in the state contracting organizations increased by 23 percent, while the volume of work fulfilled increased by only 10 percent. Not all is in order also in matters of project design. There are cases where our organizations turn out projects containing ineffective technological decisions.

The CPSU Central Committee and the government of our country have adopted appropriate decisions on all the basic questions of improving capital construction. Now the task of the construction ministries and departments, as well as all contractors, economic management, party and Soviet organs is to ensure the continued realization of these important decisions.

Based on the tasks presented at the conference at the CPSU Central Committee, B. K. Pugo analyzed the problems inherent in transport, communications, material-technical supply and other sectors of the production infrastructure, and pointed out ways for their resolution.

The conference at the CPSU Central Committee most acutely presented the question regarding the sharp increase in product quality. We must note, said the speaker, that in recent years we have had a definite shift towards the better. However, the quality and technical-economic level of goods remains one of the most vulnerable points in our economy. All the labor collectives, party organizations and economic management organs have been faced with a specific task--the cardinal improvement in quality of all production manufactured in the republic and the significant improvement in its ability to compete in the world market. We can and must bring all certified production,

and especially newly developed production, to the highest world level. Our integrated program "Kachestvo-90" [Quality-90], which is currently being developed on the basis of the republic system of management of product quality, labor and production effectiveness, is oriented toward this end. The Gosplan, the Gosstandard [State Committee for Standards] management, and the Gossnab [State Committee for Material and Technical Supply] must see that this priority program is entered into the five-year plan, and its measures--into the plans of the ministries and departments, so that all of them are provided with the necessary resources.

The party committees and organizations also have a broad field of activity here. They must establish permanent control over the practical implementation of all the program tasks, and increase the personal responsibility of the cadres. We must demand more from those who take a passive position on questions of quality, who do not exhibit any persistence in bringing products to the level of the highest world achievements, and who resign themselves to waste and disruption of production technology.

An irresponsible attitude toward quality was manifested in a concentrated form in the development of the ER-2R electric train and certain types of diesels. Due to errors by planners, designers, and managers of the engineering-technical services at the railroad car and diesel building plants, the train and diesels were manufactured with serious design defects. All the guilty parties were strictly punished in a party and administrative order.

Recently we returned to this question. The meeting of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Buro examined the work of party organizations and economic managers of enterprises in heavy and transport machine building on improving product quality. In the adopted resolution, the Central Committee buro directed the party organizations, the economic managers of the Riga Railroad Car and Diesel Construction Plants, the Elgavskiy Machine Building Plant and the Riga branch of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute on Railroad Car Construction to develop and implement the entire complex of measures necessary for technical retooling of production and for a radical improvement in the quality, reliability and durability of the manufactured products.

The attention of all economic managers was directed to the inadmissibility of the situation whereby new technology turns out to be obsolete or inferior to better indicators in terms of reliability, work resource and economy while it is still in the planning stages. We need not search far for examples. A new trolley car is being developed at this same railroad car building plant for 16 whole years. All the innovation of the trolley will evidently consist of its date of issuance. The work of planners and designers must be considered valid only when the technical decisions which they propose embody the achievements of leading thought and ensure a many-time increase in labor productivity, an improvement in labor conditions, and a growth in production effectiveness.

The speech particularly pointed out the need for improving the quality of consumer goods, for which increased requirements can justifiably be set. In improving the quality of goods, it is necessary at the same time to increase their quantity and to expand the volume of public services. In the new five-year plan, all enterprises, regardless of their administrative appurtenance,

must sharply increase the production of goods which are in mass demand. Their output at all non-specialized enterprises must be brought up to a volume which is at least equal to the wage fund. It is extremely important for us to achieve a balance between the monetary income of the population and the commodity resources and paid services. The rate of increase in commodity turnover and services must correspond to the rate of increase in income. This is especially important now, when we have everywhere expanded an uncompromising struggle for sharp curtailment of consumption of alcoholic beverages. We must work out detailed measures for improving the entire sphere of services to the population, accelerating scientific-technical progress in this sphere, and include these measures into the sectorial plans of Mintorg, Latpotrebsoyuz, Minbyt [Ministry of Consumer Services], Minkommunkhoz [Ministry of Municipal Services], Minavtoshosdor [Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways], and other ministries and departments.

Obviously, the problem of quality cannot be resolved in one stroke. However, there can be no justification for any delay in this work.

The labor collectives, party and economic management organs, professional union and Komsomol organizations must be mobilized toward the solution of this problem. They must direct all the efforts of socialist competition "For high quality of labor at each work site."

The ministries and enterprises must primarily answer for increasing the quality of production and the objectivity of its certification. A special role in this matter belongs to the republic Gosstandard administration. Its direct responsibility is to put a reliable end to low quality production and to utilize in full measure the rights attributed to it in order to accomplish this end. And we will give it full support.

The conference at the CPSU Central Committee noted that the front line in the struggle for accelerating scientific-technical progress is through science. It has the determining role. By a number of important directions in fundamental and applied research, the republic's scientists occupy a leading position in the country. In the 4 years of the five-year plan, over 500 major developments have been introduced into the national economy. The economic effectiveness of scientific research, which has been confirmed by production data, today comprises around 5 rubles for every ruble of expenditures. At the same time, the speech noted, we can and must receive an even greater return from science. Life itself requires that we decisively turn science toward the needs of social production, and production--toward science.

Primary attention should be given to the development of fundamental science, since it allows us to delve into totally new spheres and opens the door to a new level of effectiveness. The conference presented the task of sharply turning the academic institutes in the direction of expanding research studies having a technical directionality, and of increasing their role and responsibility for creating the theoretical basics of principally new types of engineering and technology.

We must also make greater use of the great reserves which our VUZ science has at its disposal. According to the evaluations which we have--and this fact was

noted at the conference--the VUZes could increase the volume of scientific-research work by two or two-and-a-half times. We must do everything possible to maximally utilize these reserves.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress presents specific increased requirements for sectorial science. As yet many of our sectorial scientific-research, design, project-design and technological organizations work without the proper effectiveness. And yet around half of the republic's scientific workers are concentrated within them. Their labor in many cases is used imprudently, uneconomically, and often simply for the wrong purpose. Institutes and project design buros are often isolated from the solution of problems facing the sectors and engage in studies which have little significance to those who sometimes study the same questions. Good results are obtained only where there is true concern for increasing the effectiveness of sectorial science and where scientific-research work is constantly directed.

An example of this may be the Ministry of Public Health, which with the aid of sectorial and VUZ science was the first in the country to create scientific-educational-practical associations, services for intensification of medical work, and a system for its evaluation and stimulation, as well as practical informational provision. A considerable number of topics in medical science have been changed over to target-program planning. On this basis, and in cooperation with the academic institutes, new types of effective medical preparations and technology have been developed, as well as a comprehensive automated system of medical check-ups for the population (KOSMON), which last year made it possible to provide medical check-ups for over 92 percent of the republic's population. These and other measures in the sphere of scientific management have become generally accepted and have been recommended by the USSR Ministry of Public Health for widespread promulgation.

We must radically improve the organizational-economic structure of sectorial science, give it a more systemic and planned character, and decisively increase the responsibility of the workers for the quality of the developments. The Council of Ministers, Gosplan and Gosstroy, with participation by the party organs, should perform a thorough certification of the sectorial scientific institutions and unify or disband the minor scientific-research institutes, design buros and branches.

As before, the "bottleneck", the weakest link in the chain of "science-production" is the small scale of introduction of completed projects. For example, 10 years ago the Institute of Wood Chemistry developed a promising technology for obtaining fodder molasses, fodder yeast and other products for agriculture from topsoil peat. The republic's Council of Ministers adopted the decision on the development of peat molasses and fodder yeast production at "Zilayskalns". This would have significantly augmented the fodder base for livestock raising and given an economic effect in the sum of over a million rubles per year. However, the construction of this important facility was put off for an exorbitantly long time.

Control and verification of the fulfillment of tasks on the introduction of scientific developments must be more strict and systematic. The Council of

Ministers, Gosplan, Academy of Sciences, Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education] and the ministries and departments must do everything possible to see that the mechanism of "scientific research--development--series production" operates dynamically and effectively. They must take an active part in transforming a number of academic institutions of applied description into scientific-technical associations, as called for in the conference directives.

The scientific-production associations do much in helping to solve major problems in the development and widespread introduction of principally new engineering and technology. The Gosplan, ministries and departments must prepare proposals on improving the operation of existing and the organization of new NPO [scientific-production associations] and submit them to the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and the government of the republic. It is also necessary to outline measures for strengthening the plant sector of science at major enterprises which are not part of scientific-production associations, as well as measures on the development of a test-experimental and design base for scientific institutions and VUZes and the improvement of their material-technical provision.

Further, B. K. Pugo dealt with the questions of improving the system of training, retraining and education of the scientific and engineering cadres and specialists in the national economy. In this connection, he stressed the need for Minvuz to accelerate the process of creating branches and chairs of higher educational institutions at industrial enterprises, and for enterprises to hand over certain experimental production to the management of VUZes.

Technical creativity of the workers requires greater attention. It plays an important role in accelerating socio-economic development.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress and life itself require a deep restructuring of planning and management and of the entire economic management mechanism. As the conference at the CPSU Central Committee stressed, we must make the economy maximally receptive to scientific-technical progress and ensure a vital interest in it by all segments of the national economy. The party and economic management organs must actively work on solving these problems.

The economic experiment plays an important role in this plan. In our republic there are over 100 enterprises in industry and domestic services participating in it. They operate better than other enterprises and achieve higher end results.

The conference documents note that, by utilizing the advantages of the new economic conditions and positive practice, we must change over more quickly to the development of an integral system of economic management and control. The specific task which has been set is to significantly improve planning and to radically increase the role and responsibility of the Gosplan as the central link in management of the economy. The necessity of solving this problem has been long overdue.

The quality of our plans and the decisions adopted by the republic Gosplan often leave something to be desired. This was evidenced also by the discussion at a recent meeting of the Central Committee bureau of the plan outline for 1986. The Gosplan, together with the ministries and departments, must seriously work on the project and must show greater initiative, persistence and enterprise to see that all the party directives are truly reflected in the figures and in specified form within the plans of each ministry, department and enterprise.

As concerns management, noted the speaker, in accordance with the conference directives we must simplify it, make its apparatus less cumbersome and more mobile at all echelons, and increase the role of the basic production segments--the associations and enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The Council of Ministers must develop a program for comprehensive improvement in the management mechanism and provide for the deletion of unnecessary intermediate links.

The restructuring of the organizational structure of management will not give the necessary results if it is not organically tied in with strengthening cost accounting, economic levers and stimuli. We need a well adjusted mechanism which would truly ensure the advantages of the labor collectives who strive toward success in accelerating scientific-technical progress and toward the output of good quality, effective production.

The April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee set the task of stepping up the human factor, of seeing that every worker works honestly at his work station, with full return. Many party organizations have begun the solution of this problem with the brigades, where a person feels the direct and immediate influence of the collective and can show his initiative, knowledge and experience in full measure. Practical experience shows that with skilled organization of work in the new type brigades, labor productivity grows faster, product quality improves and expenditures for production decline, and labor discipline is strengthened. This is one of the production reserves, and it is a considerable one.

However, as yet it is being weakly utilized. Today slightly over 3,000 brigades, or less than one-fourth of the overall number, work under cost accounting conditions in our industry. Only 37 percent of the workers covered by the collective forms of labor organization work in these brigades. The party committees must demand that all economic managers, professional union and Komsomol organizations significantly improve work on the introduction of cost accounting in the primary segments of production and strive toward its high efficiency.

The Law on Labor Collectives provides the legislative basis for stepping up the role of the brigades. As noted in the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee on the Minsk Auto Plant, the party, economic management, professional union and Komsomol organizations must decisively intensify their organizational and political work for the immediate implementation of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives. They must direct this work toward increasing the activity of the workers in production, social and state life and toward increasing the input of the collectives into accelerating scientific-technical progress.

We need to have full mobilization of the organizational, economic and social factors. We must bring about order in all matters, improve the organization of production and ensure the better application of that which the republic has at its disposal. This, in turn, requires deep changes in party work, which deals with the decisive factor in all changes--the human factor. As V. I. Lenin instructed, we must put a "sufficiently broad and solid base of conviction" under all our endeavors, and must interest the workers in them. We must stimulate in every way possible the current approaches to socio-economic, scientific-technical and moral-educational problems; we must intensify the understanding of the situation and strengthen the spirit of exactingness, self criticism and efficiency. In the interests of this cause, a council to aid in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress will be created under the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee. Analogous councils must be created at all city and rayon party committees.

We must strengthen party influence over the entire course of scientific-technical progress, reinforce the party strata at its decisive sectors, and improve work with the cadres in every way possible. In the broad sense of the word, we are speaking of formulating and educating cadres of a new type which would meet the requirements of the April and July (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The key role here must be played by the Central Committee sections and the city and rayon party committees.

Unfortunately, we still have party committees which are themselves being re-structured at an extremely slow rate. In a number of places the speechifying does not die down, the jumble of paperwork continues, lack of obligation and often irresponsibility flourish. The speaker presented the following example. The meeting of the republic party active membership which we mentioned above adopted special recommendations for accelerating scientific-technical progress. However, party control over their realization was not established everywhere. And today we can report on the implementation--and even then most conditionally--of only one in every three measures. The following example was also given. In July of last year, while examining the state of work performed by the Yelgavskiy party gorkom on increasing the intensification of production, the Central Committee buro noted that the rate of development of the city's industry lag far behind the republic average and a reduction has been allowed in the production volumes and in the growth of labor productivity. It was pointed out to the city party committee and to its first secretary, comrade A. R. Krumin, that there is a need to concentrate the attention of all party and professional union organizations and all economic managers on the practical implementation of measures for eliminating this shortcoming.

A year has passed, and yet the situation remains unchanged. Such important indicators as the growth rates in labor productivity and in volume of product output have even declined. How can we speak of duty and responsibility in this case? The conclusion is apparent: they did not understand the new tasks at the Yelgavskiy gorkom and continue to work in the old manner, without any intensity.

In recent years many sectors such as, for example, the timber management industry, the building materials industry, the food industry, and others

systematically do not fulfill their tasks on new technology. Not much can be achieved with such an attitude toward the matter.

The Central Committee buro and secretariat are ready to make more stringent demands on management workers for their assigned tasks and to increase their exactingness to all the cadres. Exactingness and initiative, a categorical denial of formal methods of operation--these are the main factors which the current situation dictates to us, communists. The party gorkoms and raykoms, their buros and sections, must place the emphasis on increasing efficiency, initiative, and responsibility of the management cadres and on their assurance of high end results. More attention must be given to replenishing the cadres on the basis of a correct combination of mature and young specialists. Such an approach is a reliable guarantee against stagnation, sluggishness and voluntarism.

The reports and accounts presented at party committee and buro meetings and at party conferences are of great significance for the development of activity of communists and in increasing their responsibility for the state of affairs. Individual party organizations, especially those of Minmyasomolprom [Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry] and Minkommunkhoz [Ministry of Municipal Services] do not make full use of this tested means of party work. We must continuously develop and improve the practice of such reporting. Not only the rank and file communists should report, but also the managers of sectors and labor collectives, i.e., responsible workers at all levels. The party gorkoms and raykoms must increase the role and responsibility of the party organizations of ministries and departments and help them and their economic managers to master a creative, efficient, Leninist style of work.

For the further uplift in the activity and responsibility of communists, for increasing the fighting spirit of the primary party organizations, and for intensifying party influence on all sectors of economic construction, it is necessary to make better use of the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and of the forthcoming reports and elections in the party organizations. At the reporting-election party meetings, the city and rayon conferences, and at the 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress, a central place must be given to problems of intensification of the national economy on the basis of accelerating scientific-technical progress.

In light of the new requirements, the party organizations must self-critically and with a sense of deep responsibility approach the evaluation of the state of affairs at each enterprise and construction site. They must uncover the reasons for shortcomings and outline measures which would make it possible to concentrate the efforts and attention of the labor collectives on the more complete application of internal reserves and achievements in science, technology and leading experience. We must persistently increase the demands on economists, economic managers, engineering-technical and scientific cadres in whose hands the fate of scientific-technical progress now lies. We understand that we cannot do without improvements in personnel policy, without replacement of those managers who are indifferent, lazy, or who do not wish to change, or without the decisive activization of the human factor.

The huge possibilities in this area are indicated by the experience of the VEF Association, where each year the volume of commodity production and labor productivity is increased by 15-16 percent and plan assignments are fulfilled ahead of schedule. Yet even here, in such a well organized collective, one-fourth of the overall growth in the labor productivity is due to the activation specifically of the human factor, i.e., due to strengthening order, introducing collective forms of organization and stimulation of labor, improving its conditions, and creating an exemplary complex for production life.

We are well aware of the warm support and hope with which the party organizations and labor collectives greeted the large-scale measures of the Leninist Central Committee on strengthening discipline and order at all levels of production and management, the measures on eliminating drunkenness and alcoholism and on creating an atmosphere of efficiency and responsibility. Now it is only up to us--the rank and file workers, and especially the managers--to see that the outlined measures are everywhere introduced into the mainstream of practical affairs.

Under the current conditions, the center of party work must be transferred ever more to the production sectors, brigades and shifts. This, naturally, increases the role of the shop organizations and party groups which stand closest to the masses and act at the level where the broad concepts of policy and economics are translated to the language of practical work. Therefore, today their primary task is to ensure highly productive and honest work, to bring to each worker a deep understanding of the fact that it is only on the path to accelerating scientific-technical progress that the socio-economic development of our society and the improvement of the well-being of the people is possible.

The party will continue to promote the line toward increasing the role of the Soviets and intensifying their responsibility for the state of affairs in every rayon and city. By skillfully utilizing the rights which have been given to them, they must effectively assist in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and in the development of the social infrastructure of cities and rayons. This, undoubtedly, will become evident in the successful realization of the economic tasks.

The problems of mobilizing the economic and social factors and stimulating the initiative and creativity of the masses must be the center of work by the professional union and Komsomol organizations.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress has placed large and crucial tasks before ideological workers. They must provide spirited and intelligible propaganda of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and of innovators in production. The entire system of political and economic education must be subordinated to the solution of these problems. Newspaper editorials, television and radio must give an in-depth and comprehensive illumination of the multi-faceted work on realization of the tasks presented at the conference. They must expose the best experience and systematically show those new phenomena and processes, those specific actions which are being taken by party, soviet and economic management organs in accelerating scientific-technical progress.

We must be more brave in criticizing those who do not change in accordance with the demands of the times, who work in the old manner, and who hinder the fulfillment of tasks set forth by the party.

Then the speaker analyzed in detail the economic results of the six-month period, placing particular emphasis on the fact that today the task consists of mobilizing the forces and capacities of the labor collectives, of bringing into action all the available reserves for eliminating shortcomings and fulfilling plan assignments and responsibilities for 1985 and for the five-year plan as a whole, and for increasing the intensification of production. In honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress, the labor collectives and all our cities and rayons have accepted increased socialist responsibilities. We must do everything possible to see that they, like the state plans, are fulfilled in their full volume.

In conclusion, B. K. Pugo said: In order to meet the tasks of accelerating scientific-technical progress, each of us, all communists, and literally all workers must put forth great mental work, intensive labor, great cohesiveness, conscientiousness, and organization. We are speaking of a long-term political line. Not one of the problems which we must solve today can be put off until tomorrow. We must move only forward, taking on speed. The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Buro expresses its certainty in the fact that communists and the workers of the republic will act in specifically this way, that they will do all that is necessary to fulfill the tasks set forth by the party on accelerating scientific-technical progress.

12322

CSO: 1800/405

REGIONAL ISSUES

BRATSK ALUMINUM PLANT FINED R5 MILLION FOR POLLUTION DAMAGE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Yu. Levitskiy and V. Zhilyayeva: "Storm Warning: An Extreme Situation in Which a Plant Didn't See the Forest for the Trees"]

[Text] In an otherwise typical "Declaration of Damage to Forest" a seven-figure sum--a million rubles--leaps off the page. Such was the bill presented to the Bratsk Aluminum Plant for the destruction of a forest due to industrial pollution.

"This largest enterprise of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy has not adequately provided for the protection of the environment," stressed Chief Forester for the Bratsk Industrial Forestry Association Valentin Ilyich Zhuravlyev. "Our legal complaint to the USSR Council of Ministers' State Arbitration Commission stems from a legitimate demand to place the burden of financial responsibility for the damage on the perpetrators."

"We took urgent measures to avoid the financial losses that the foresters wish to inflict on our front-ranking plant," said the plant's Chief Engineer, Valentin Ivanovich Kravchenko. (He is an acting head of the enterprise, the director having been urgently summoned to Moscow "to resolve this question on higher levels.") This is not the first time that we have had to ward off their demands."

Indeed, it is getting more and more difficult for the plant management to defend themselves against the foresters' "quibbles." The times are different nowadays and environmental protection requirements have been getting stricter.

In 1970, for instance, the plant easily stood up to a suit for 99,200 rubles and lost not one penny after having been cleared by the Irkutsk Oblispolkom Arbitration Commission. In 1976, foresters' demands threatened to hit the plant's chest for several million rubles, but after a hearing "at the same level" the sum was "squeezed" to 122,000 rubles.

But the next case, five years ago, was heard directly by the USSR Council of Ministers' Arbitration Commission and the plant's guilt in damaging the forest was fully acknowledged. Only owing to inventive self-defense

against previously unheard-of sanctions, and to peevish petitioning at various managerial levels, was the BAW's administration--supported by the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy--able to weedle a reduction. The State Arbitration Commission limited itself to imposing on the elusive defendant a fine of 2 million rubles.

But, as life demonstrated, the Bratsk Aluminum Plant's management did not draw the necessary conclusions from the punishment. As a result, there has been a new suit asking for even larger damages. Only the defendant's attitude toward the proceedings, it appears, has remained the same.

Listening to the perturbed manager of the enterprise, one might think that nobody here had ever heard of the requirement to protect the environment. However, ten years ago the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy laid down the measures to rehabilitate the environment around Bratsk directly adjacent to the aluminum plant. In particular, they proposed to build there the first industrial system for catching ventilation exhausts and to have it in operation by 1980.

But the ministry and the plant "corrected" the deadlines. Only in January 1985 was the first stage of the unit completed, and actually its equipment is idle to this day.

"Frankly, we are skeptical about this system," admitted Deputy Chief Power Engineer Yu.G.Lyashko with whom we toured the new structures. "Had it been producing planned output, then of course there would have been a direct incentive to have it working as soon as possible and to go on building. But in this case..."

To operate the existing environmental protection technology has cost the plant millions of rubles each year. The sadder it is, therefore, that this expense has rarely been crowned by effective results. Last year, for instance, poisonous exhausts even increased compared to 1983.

The plant's "petitioners," in an effort to gain support in the capital at the highest level, have been, for instance, brazen enough to assert that the effectiveness of the air filtering systems at the plant was up to the projected figures--even though they knew perfectly well that this wasn't so. When it was inspected, more than a third of the air filtering system turned out to be out of service or ineffective, while electric filters were idle for more than 9,000 hours during the first seven months of last year alone.

If only the tenacity and personal interest now applied to the defence against the suit had been used by the plant's employees and the industry's management to protect nature! Then perhaps they would not have had to waste their time on a business trip to Moscow (at the plant's expense, of course) to knock on the doors of government institutions. However, leafing through the fat volumes of the "case" at the State Arbitration Commission, we unsuccessfully tried to find among its numerous papers signed by the heads of the plant and the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy a single proposal

dictated by a concern for nature, for the forest that is dying because of them. All of them could be used as an example of a lack of concern, although their authors continually take refuge in phrases about the interests of the front-ranking enterprise which is successfully fulfilling the plan.

It would have been interesting to ask those who are the object of so much "solicitude," i.e., workers and technicians at the plant: "Don't you, comrades, care that in the green zone of your city, the zone meant for rest and recreation, which should have been bringing you good spirits and the joy of communing with nature, there are more and more dying trees? Don't you feel responsible for what is happening before your very eyes?"

We all know how important fir forests are for the nation's economy. Nevertheless, vast areas which form part of green zones around big cities, are closed for industrial harvesting. Here, however, on several thousand hectares of fir forest, foresters will now have to carry out extensive sanitary cuttings of sick or dead trees and then replant the green zone with more enduring deciduous varieties. Is it conceivable to leave the city out in the open in the midst of the Siberian taiga?

"No matter how severely the plant is fined, no matter for how much money, this won't solve the problem," said plant director M.P. Avdeyev during the hearings of the "case."

It's true. If the attitude toward environmental protection doesn't change at the plant or in the ministry, if the existing air filtering systems don't start working at full capacity and if the new ones are not built, the forest will fare very badly. Then even creating a cordon sanitaire around the plant out of those "long-suffering" deciduous trees that produce a false sense of well-being will not do much good, according to the USSR Academy of Science Siberian Section's Siberian Institute of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry. In other words, cardinal measures are needed--those which were characterized 10 years ago as urgent and which the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy chose to "put off" for an undetermined period of time.

What would happen if every time an enterprise exceeded planned standards for dumping exhausts into the air, or every time the air filtering equipment stood idle, appropriate fines were imposed on that enterprise and its management denied bonuses for not doing work to protect the environment? Then perhaps a cold bureaucratic approach to the problem would not be advantageous.

Incidentally, the wrathful testimony of the "offended" plant director contained a noteworthy statement that the fines for damage to the environment "aren't used for reforestation anyway."

"Indeed," confirmed the head of the RSFSR Ministry of the Forestry Industry's Chief Board of Forest Protection and Defense I.D. Nikodimov. "Under existing law, if suits for damages are decided by the State Arbitration Commission in favor of plaintiff enterprises and organizations,

then the money won in damages to the forest go onto the books of the republic under "income from forest." The forestry enterprise that so acutely needs funds to restore the damaged or destroyed forest receives not one penny of that money."

In our opinion, at least a part of the money collected from those who break forest laws should be disbursed to the forestry enterprises and channeled into reforestation.

The USSR Council of Ministers' State Arbitration Commission, having carefully considered all the facts listed in the suit brought by the Bratsk Industrial Forestry Association, decided to fine the Bratsk Aluminum Plant 5 million rubles to cover the damage to nature.

The lawbreakers have been punished, but concerns over the fate of local forests do not subside. As we were talking about this at the Bratsk section of the State Inspection for Air Protection, the phone rang. Meteorologists were issuing a "storm warning" for the next day. This means that the weather conditions around Bratsk are such that the damaging impact of industrial pollution on the environment will be stronger.

Party papers of the last few years have stressed more than once that with regard to environmental protection a cold bureaucratic approach is particularly intolerable because it concerns people's health and custodial care of the nation's resources. But the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy apparently has its own opinion on the subject. And the BAW's director chose as his line of defense at the State Arbitration Commission hearings to go on the offensive because he knew that the ministry's backing for him was assured. A letter to the State Arbitration Commission signed by the minister, Comrade P.F.Lomako, puts it plainly: levying a fine "will interfere with the normal financial and economic activity of an efficiently working plant."

This is how, it turns out, one can pervert the very substance of the economy, which cannot develop without competent, legally sanctioned interaction with the environment. To forget that means to act out of consideration for personal well-being and not for the state's interests.

12892

CSO: 1800/363

REGIONAL ISSUES

BALTIC EMIGRE ORGANIZATION CRITICIZED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 May 85 p 3

[Article by V. Lyaushka: "Supported by the Special Services"]

[Text] Reactionary emigre organizations in the West do their utmost to present themselves as respectable and independent. The Baltic emigres are no exception. Their publications abound with reports of assemblies, congresses and conferences and about new appointments and memoranda. They announce "human rights violations" in socialist countries, or simply think of themselves as the "sole" representatives of the peoples of the Soviet Baltic. But meanwhile they are quiet about the most important thing--where all this noise comes from. Much becomes clear upon a more detailed acquaintance with some of these organizations.

Take, for example, the so-called "Chief Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania," which exists in the United States. Officially its budget, which is openly published annually, is apparently modest--a little more than \$100,000. But 15 political groups and various funds are members of it. The budgets of many of these are concealed not only from the trusting readers, but even from the delegates to the annual assemblies.

It is well known, for example, that the so-called "Baltic Freedom League" belongs to the above-named committee. In Los Angeles it is ruled by the well-known Antanas Mazeika (the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA wrote of his escapades directed against the participation of Soviet sportsmen in the Olympiad on the eve of the Los Angeles Olympic Games). One emigre newspaper once carelessly blurted out that this "league" is directly dependent on the "social affairs" firm headed by the well-known Capitol Hill lobbyist Peter Hanaford. The "firm" of P. Hanaford, through the "Baltic League," greatly promoted the frustration of the socialist countries' participation in the summer Olympiad, through boastful interviews for the press and radio were given after this "successful" operation not by P. Hanaford but by his assistant.

And now here is the next anti-Soviet provocation--a cruise in the Baltic by the reactionary emigre rabble of the new generation. The undertaking is taking shape under the flag of the "Chief Committee," of which, as already noted, A. Mazeika's league is a member, germinating in union with P. Hanaford.

The aim of the cruise is to "demonstrate our historic aspirations," as the emigre press has repeatedly reported. A stop is proposed in Copenhagen to conduct a "legal action" against... the USSR, after which will follow, so to speak, the amusement portion on board the ocean liner. To prepare this dirty enterprise, a special "commission"--more simply, expeditors of the usual anti-Soviet excursions--has already been sent to Western Europe. Here and there they have been successful, since lately in the Western European press there has appeared slanderous material on the Soviet Baltic republics. The emigre press takes out cruise advertising in the most advantageous locations in the newspaper pages, reporting that the prices are reasonable and the beer is excellent. The "Chief Committee," under whose aegis the action is being prepared, long ago became obsolete as a political force. For that reason the "liner" of reactionaries turns to the young emigres. Supposedly on their behalf, the cruise and the whole ridiculous enterprise is most inexpensive and, it must be understood, is for them. And indeed, why reserve an expensive excursion for those who any day now will need to reserve something a little simpler...

And here is another "fund." Last summer a report of the 40th anniversary of the so-called "Lithuanian-American Relief Fund," abbreviated BALF, turned up in an emigre newspaper. On the occasion of the celebrations, the usual boastful interviews with the organizers of the "fund," usual in such cases, were not noted. They, like all of the organization's activity, apparently remained in the dark. BALF painted a very loud picture of itself in the postwar years during the "Cold War" and later on, by the way, boasting that it played a more than "appreciable role" in the plans of the Washington anti-Soviets. Why then, it is asked, such modesty now?

First of all, the hopes of the "fund's" creators to organize an underground in Soviet Lithuania by means of dollar "injections" in the form of money transfers and parcels for the "needy" did not turn out. Secondly, at the helm of the "fund" were war criminals, whose crimes were irrefutably proven at trials held in the past. After that, who needs broad advertising? The "fund," however, continues to exist, fattening the renegades and traitors of the Motherland.

The "fund's" bloody relationship with American special services took shape from its first steps. In 1944-45 the so-called "U.S. National Military Fund" allotted to BALF the first \$856,000. It had a touching aim--to help the "victims of Nazism." But unofficially, especially in the following "Cold War" years, the U.S. Congress began to regularly allot fantastic sums for open battle against socialist countries. In 1951 Congress allocated \$100 million for subversive activities. The greater portion of these funds ended up in the "National Military Fund," and through it were supplied many newly fledged emigre "funds," including BALF.

The fundamental purpose, so to speak, of the fund is written in the statutes of BALF--"to assist needy Lithuanians wherever they may reside." Among these "needy" in the postwar years were the foreign ministers of the bourgeois government, and even such an inveterate Hitlerite as Colonel K. Skirpa, the former representative of bourgeois Lithuania in Berlin, who labored mightily to create a "fifth column" in Lithuania. BALF later attempted to succeed in the field of spying activities, but it suffered a fiasco.

The history of BALF and like "funds" nonetheless opened somebody's eyes in the West, which led to direct bribery of Soviet citizens--a hopeless cause. Then in turn came a more refined tactic. Considerable funds began to be allotted to various forms of radio diversion and the expansion of the work staffs of the "radio voices" broadcast into the Soviet Union.

As is well known, all of these "radio voices" loudly strut their "independence" and "freedom of speech," etc. The value of these assurances was recently unintentionally related by one of the magazines of the reactionary Lithuanian emigres in America. Its correspondent undertook to describe his impressions of a visit to the Lithuanian editorial office of "Free Europe" in Munich. He writes that they avoided meetings with him in every way possible for a long time, and when he finally penetrated into the editorial office, they only spoke with him on general topics and tried to send him packing as soon as possible. As admitted by the journalist, it left an onerous impression. It is understandable. No eye, not even one of "theirs," not even the "free" western press is allowed to see the dirty intrigues of the Munich radio station.

This example shows once again that few people in the West know of the diversionary activities of the western special services against socialist countries. The overwhelming majority of emigres are no better informed about the true role of "their" organizations in the calculations of the "troubadors" of the new "crusade" against socialist countries.

12821

CSO: 1800/311

REGIONAL ISSUES

AZSSR: CONSUMER GOODS, ENERGY PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 14 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the relevance of the May Day slogans in achieving the needs of the Energy Program and in developing the production of consumer goods. "All forces must be mobilized to fulfill the Energy Program. We must expedite the production of new machinery and equipment, and supply all sectors with new technology. Serious thought must be given to increasing the manufacture of high quality goods for the population and meeting the growing demands of the Soviet people. As has been noted, the production of consumer goods must be a high priority for all sectors of the economy."

AZSSR YOUTH LEAVING MOUNTAIN VILLAGES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 3 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by Imran Mehdiyev, first secretary of the Ismayylly Raykom, on problems facing remote mountain villages. It is pointed out that "we must think seriously about the youth living in remote mountain villages. Although they might wish to stay in their villages, they have no place to go in their spare time. Thus, they move from their remote villages and come to enterprises close to the rayon center. True, land is given to them here and help in building a house. But the discussion is about keeping them on their native lands." It is proposed that space be allocated for the construction of clubs, libraries and recreational areas because "only in this way will the development of sectors which will contribute to technical progress in the villages be possible. At the same time, the cadre question in the village will have solved itself. Therefore, we expect help from education and cultural ministries, and from the State Technical Trade Education Committee."

AZSSR: FREIGHT FORWARDING DELAYS INEFFICIENT, COSTLY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 17 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by V. Musayev on problems in freight handling at the Ujar railroad station and the losses and fines which result from delays in unloading freight cars. Taking shipments for the ferro-concrete fabrication plant as an example, it is noted that "the institution receives 20-25 freight cars of cement a month; sometimes 7-8 cars arrive on one day. But the factory does not have the power to unload these cars quickly because it only has one cement suction machine, and it cannot work uninterruptedly. Thus, freight cars arriving here stand loaded on the siding for days; as a result, fines

paid by the factory increase from month to month. The amount of fines last year reached 15,699 rubles." It is added that "losses are not only measured by fines or freight cars standing idle. Many losses occur on the sidings. This is a result of the irresponsibility of freight handling administrations and organizations. Materials unloaded from freight cars remain scattered and piled on the rails. As a consequence of manual unloading one-third of the product is often lost." It is concluded that "until every administration tries to do its work on time, we will be unable to prevent losses or put an end to the fines."

AZSSR INDUSTRIES CRITICIZED FOR NOT MEETING PLANS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial based on the March 1985 plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee at which a number of industries were criticized for not meeting plans or fulfilling quality requirements. It was pointed out that "there is much dissatisfaction with the quality of the product produced at the republic Ministry of Light Industry institutions. As noted at the plenum, the basic reason for this is that both control over the work and every man's responsibility for assigned work has weakened." In addition, it was stated that "the fact that one out of every five industrial institutions has not met quotas for delivering goods according to contractual commitments can be explained primarily by their nonobservance of plan discipline--this applies especially to the very unsatisfactory situation at institutions of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, institutions of the Nonferrous Metallurgy Administration and at the All-Union Caspian Sea Gas Industry organization."

CSO: 1830/808

REGIONAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN TEMPERANCE GROUP FOUNDED--The Armenian Council of Trade Union, the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee, the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, and the Armenian SSR Ministry of Health have joined together as founders of the Republic Voluntary Society for Sobriety. An organizing committee for the society has been formed, chaired by V. V. Fanardzhyan, vice president of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences. The organizing committee is headquartered in Yerevan (Lenin Square, Trade Union Hall). [Text] [Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 14 Aug 85 p 4]

CSO: 1830/810

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September 23, 1985